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LEAVING HER MOTHER'S HOME, IN PORTMAN SQUARE, FOR HER MARRIAGE: THE DUCHESS OF FIFE STARTING FOR THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, FOR HER WEDDING TO PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

The official programme for the wedding of the Duchess of Fife and Prince Arthur of Connaught said: "At 11.50 o'clock her Highness The Bride, accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and attended by Lord and Lady Farquhar, will arrive at the Garden Entrance to the Palace. . . . At 11.55 o'clock the Bride, supported by the King and Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, will be conducted to the Throne Room, where the Bridesmaids will have already assembled."

PHOTOGRAPH BY S. AND G.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

A VERY fascinating little debate, or at least a little debate that is very fascinating to me, has been going on in the *New Witness* about one of the most picturesque of historical figures—the great Marquess of Montrose. A writer whose distinction of style and detachment and originality of view are far less known than they should be, Mr. J. Stephen, raised it in a criticism of Mr. John Buchan's recent book on the greatest of the Cavaliers. Mr. Stephen is one of the few nationalists who are really national. He is not only a nationalist in external relations, but a nationalist in internal relations also. As I shall explain in a moment, the distinction is a very important one. Like Stevenson, he writes not so much good English as good Scotch. He shows in every other sentence that vital and revealing quality of the Scots—the combination of the democratic indifference to rank with the human pride in family. This is, of course, the very opposite of the modern English squirearchy. The poor in the South of England, so long as they know the Squire's title, scarcely trouble about the Squire's name. He is a trifle confused about it himself sometimes.

But there is one mark of true nationality, especially of small nationality, which is even more conspicuous than the points of language or pedigree. Men who have a country always quarrel with their fellow-countrymen. It is always dangerous to intervene in the disputes of another nation, if it is a genuine nation. Stand up before an Irish crowd to praise an Irishman, and you will almost certainly find you are praising the wrong Irishman. If you are interviewed by a French journalist and happen to praise a French author, you will see death and duel in that interviewer's eye. Try such an experiment many times, and you will be bound to come to the conclusion that Russians can stand anything but Tolstoy, that Belgians are ashamed of nothing but Maeterlinck, that Norwegians can control themselves until you mention Ibsen, and that Mr. W. B. Yeats is not without honour save in his own country.

Yet the reasons for this paradox are practical and plain. In so far as a country is a real country, its patriots will probably be genuine patriots. And in so far as a man is a genuine patriot, he will probably be genuine in the other functions and relations of life. He will be a genuine believer in his own creed, a genuine specimen of his own class, a genuine citizen of his own town, and so on. When you hear a patriot praise his country entirely, as a solid, unbroken thing, you may safely assume he is a foreigner. Thus, the cosmopolitan financier from the Levant will say, "We English are peaceful, we English are prosperous, we English discourage these revolutionary quarrels between class and class." But a real English squire will not say that, because he is a real squire as well as a real Englishman. And a real English farmer will not say that, because he is a real farmer as well as a real Englishman. And a real English workingman will not say that, because he is a real workingman as well as a real Englishman. Paradox or no, it is a primary fact of practical politics: the one proof of the unity and nationality of a nation is the fact that it has serious internal quarrels. I have always been a Home Ruler, but I should say there had never been so strong a case for Home Rule as there is at this moment; and that precisely *because* the two great forces of modern industrialism have come to death-grips in the Dublin streets.

Now, Mr. Stephen never says what anyone of any other nation would expect him to say; that is exactly why we talk about the "secret" of nationality. And as I knew that he had a healthy hatred of John Knox and the great Puritan lords of the sixteenth century, I was rather surprised to find that he endorsed, on the whole, the Puritan theory of the treason and cruelty of Montrose. As I say, it is dangerous to interfere in a quarrel between two Scotchmen, even when one of them has the controversial disadvantage (or advantage) of having been hanged more than two hundred years ago. But, reading between the lines, I strongly suspect that Mr. Stephen's dislike of Montrose is chiefly the dislike of a Scotch Lowlander for another Scotch Lowlander who relied almost entirely on the help of the Scotch Highlanders. It is thus a very good example of those internal quarrels which are the chief character of a really separate people. And they are, as I say, the very best argument for the political independence of such a people. For it is exactly about these internal differences that the imperialist, the invader, the impartial foreigner, the third party, is almost certain to go wrong.

But I do not mean, of course, that there is no reasonable basis for the historical attack on Montrose. It is quite true that he was originally a Covenanter and became a Cavalier. It is quite true that he let his soldiery loose after his last capture of Aberdeen, well knowing them to be a half-savage soldiery; and that they behaved "as sich." It is quite true that in the earlier stages of his negotiations with the King, his position was a false position, and that it was mere human nature to call it a treacherous one. Yet I do not think this is the whole truth of the tale, and I fancy the whole truth was much more interesting.

The important truth, I think, is that mankind has, from time to time, made very big mistakes. And from time to time those mistakes have been suddenly realised, just before they were made, by very big men. The only other man on the Cavalier side who ever showed any particular sense, or had any particular success, was Strafford. It is surely something more than a coincidence that he also began on the Puritan side. Now Montrose first quarrelled with the Covenanters because he *refused* to give up Aberdeen to the sword. And I think that this worked in his mind under the surface, until he sincerely came to see that the reasonable movement of Parliamentary and Presbyterian protest against the unquestionable blunders of the Stuarts was driving on to a diabolist anarchy; and when he again entered Aberdeen, he said, in a sort of harassed fury: "If these brutes are so fond of massacre, they shall find out what it is." He had realised that Britain was taking the turn towards barbarous individualism and unchivalrous greed. He foresaw the modern world, and was frightened; as well he might be.

If I remember right, such element as there was of violence and vainglory about the Marquess's last campaign was the outcome of a vow of vengeance he made on hearing of the death of Charles I. Now that proceeding, right or wrong, not only horrified all there was of the old sanctification of Kings, but also all that there was of the new sanctification of Parliaments. The axe cut through the whole theory of Pym quite as much as the whole theory of Laud. It seems to me suggestive that so many great men came over to the theory of Laud, though they had in some sense started with the theory of Pym. May not Montrose have really belonged to that very impressive race of reformers, which includes Erasmus and Danton, who spent their later years (to borrow an excellent phrase from Mr. Herbert Paul) in trying to prevent the remedy being worse than the disease? I think, in the case of Parliaments, it has been; but anyhow, Montrose may have thought so. And I cannot but think the thoughts would have been large thoughts, at least, which moved the man who made that last speech at Edinburgh, and thanked God that a hand that had fought for justice should be set upon a spike where all men could see it.

And I think it most of all because something very like the same mental process has happened to my own age and to me. I always realised the evils of property, as the few sensible Cavaliers realised the evils of royalty. Therefore, I naturally went along with anything that called itself Socialism or Social Reform. But when the Social Reformer was seen quite close, I said to him, quoting the noblest of Oxford epigrams—

> "Social Reformer, does it ever strike you
> The more we see of you the less we like you?"

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THE FINE SIDE OF THE COLLIERY DISASTER: SAVERS OF MEN.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

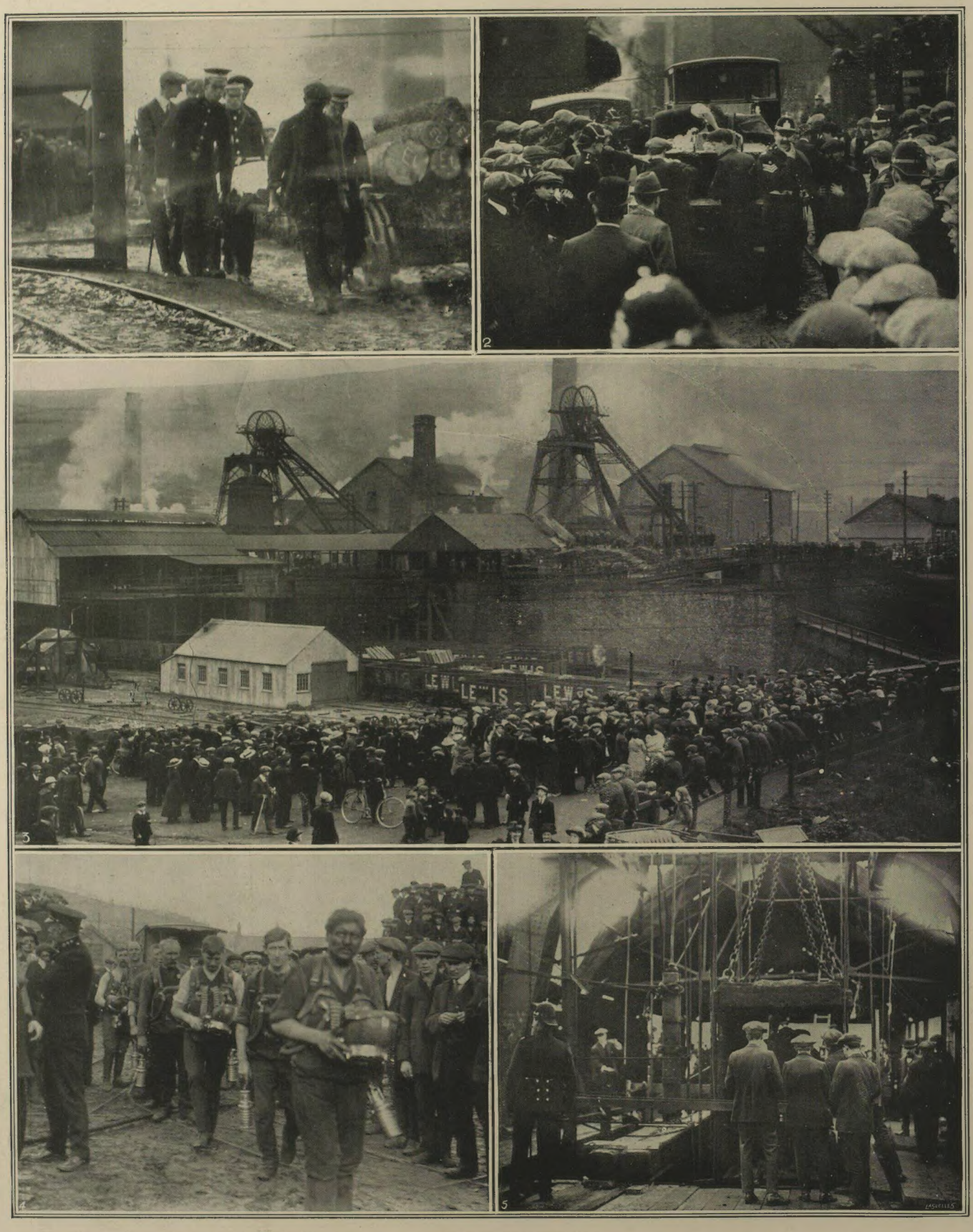


MINERS WHO WENT DOWN TO THE BURNING PIT: MEMBERS OF A RESCUE-PARTY ASSISTED IN THE ARRANGEMENT OF THEIR SAFETY-HELMETS BEFORE A DESCENT.

As is fortunately customary, there was no lack of volunteers for rescue-parties to enter the pits of the Universal Colliery after the terrible disaster. Hundreds of miners answered the call, and their early heroic work resulted in 489 men being brought up alive. Later some dead bodies were recovered; and later still other miners were saved alive. The full sequel to the heroism of the rescue-parties is not known at the time of writing. Rescue-brigades from all the collieries near assisted.

THE BURNING PIT DISASTER: RESCUE SCENES AT THE UNIVERSAL COLLIERY.

Photographs by Topical, C.N., Illustrations Bureau, and Record Press.



1. AFTER THE EXPLOSION IN THE LANCASTER PIT: BRINGING UP THE DEAD. | 2. WITH A TABLE WITH BANDAGES BEFORE IT: AN AMBULANCE WAITING AT THE PIT-HEAD.

3. AFTER THE EXPLOSION WHICH WRECKED THE PIT-HEAD GEAR AND SET HALF THE LANCASTER PIT ABLAZE: THE PIT-HEAD AT THE UNIVERSAL COLLIERY AFTER THE DISASTER.

4. HEROIC COLLIERS: MEN OF ONE OF A VOLUNTEER RESCUE-PARTY. | 5. GOING DOWN INTO THE PIT: A RESCUE-PARTY.

A terrible disaster occurred on the morning of October 14 at the Universal Colliery, Senghenydd, near Caerphilly, Glamorganshire, which produces steam-coal only for the Admiralty. Soon after six o'clock 935 men descended the Lancaster and York pits. Two hours later there was an explosion in the Lancaster pit. This wrecked the pit-head gear, shook the whole of the town, and alarmed the whole countryside. A moment or two later half the Lancaster pit was ablaze. The first rescue-operation resulted in 489 of the colliers being brought up alive. How many others will be saved it is impossible to say at the time of writing; but there are grave fears that they will be few, although there was a gleam of hope on the morning of the Wednesday. Afterwards came a more pessimistic belief that no more could be saved.

KEEPING THEIR PAINFUL VIGIL: WAITING NEWS BY THE BURNING PIT.

Photographs by Topical, C.N., L.N.A., and Illustrations Bureau.



1. WIVES AND CHILDREN OF MINERS WAITING FOR NEWS NEAR THE COLLIERY.
2. RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF THE ENTOMBED COLLIERS WAITING FOR NEWS.
3. KEEPING THEIR VIGIL ON THE SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN.
4 and 5. WOMEN WAITING AT THE PIT-HEAD.

It requires little imagination to realise the feelings of those near and dear to the miners involved in the disaster at the Universal Colliery. As it was put in the "Daily Mail": "The shock which announced the explosion . . . sent a tremor of anguish through every dwelling. . . . There was scarcely a family which did not number at least one relative among those working there. Men and women rushed to the pits in hundreds, dreading to learn the worst, and with them, for school had not begun, hurried pale-faced, frightened, and crying children. Numbers of them, without food all day, were still keeping their painful vigil late to-night."

THE BURNING OF THE "VOLTURNO": THE DRAMATIC SCENE DURING THE NIGHT OF TERRORS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CECIL KING, R.B.A., FROM MATERIAL COURTEOUSLY SUPPLIED BY MR. C. F. HART, M.I.M.E.



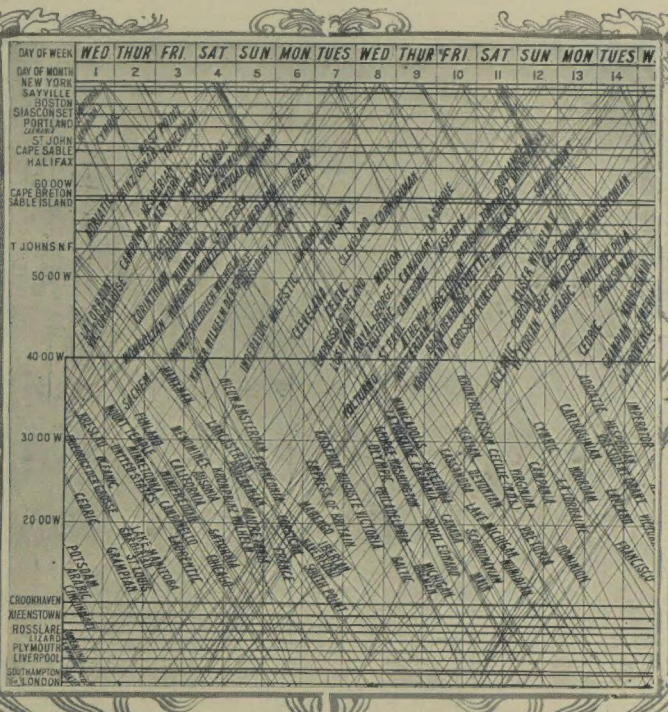
WITH THE SHIPS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE FLEET, CALLED TO HER BY WIRELESS, ABOUT HER: THE "VOLTURNO" ABLAZE—ON THE RIGHT THE "CARMANIA," WITH SEARCHLIGHT PLAYING ON A LIFE-BOAT OF THE "MINNEAPOLIS."

In the story he contributed to the "Daily Mail," Mr. C. F. Hart, who was a passenger on the "Carmania" and gave us the material for this drawing, said: "Darkness fell on the Atlantic. In the centre of the picture, the 'Volturno' was burning fiercely. . . . Grouped round, and still helpless, was the fleet of great liners. . . . At three a.m. the searchlights showed a boat's crew struggling despairingly to get their boat head on to the sea. They were acting in evident distress. The 'Carmania' was again skilfully manoeuvred into position close to them and finally got a line to them and brought them alongside. It was found that the boat was one belonging to the 'Minneapolis' which had been at sea for four hours."

THE "VOLTURNO" DISASTER: PERSONALITIES; SHIPS; AND ROUTES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FARRINGDON PHOTO CO., BARRATT, C.N., AND TOPICAL.

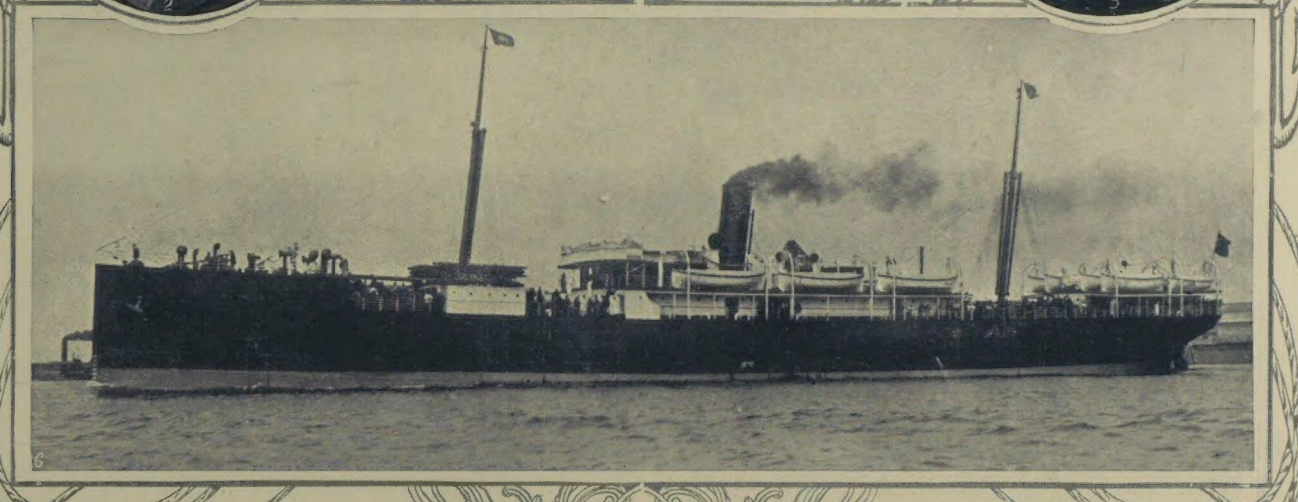




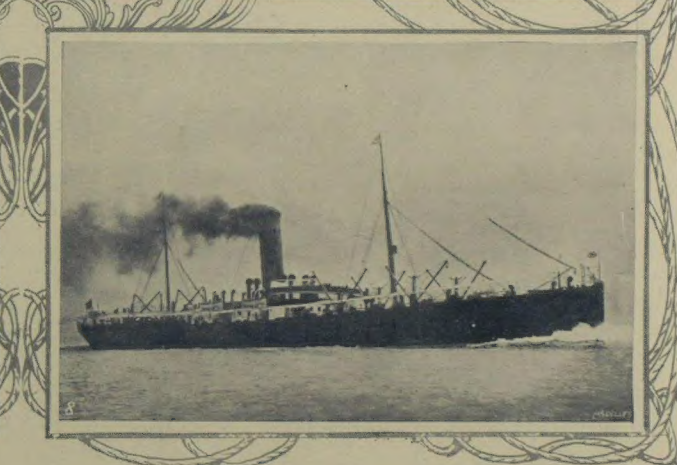










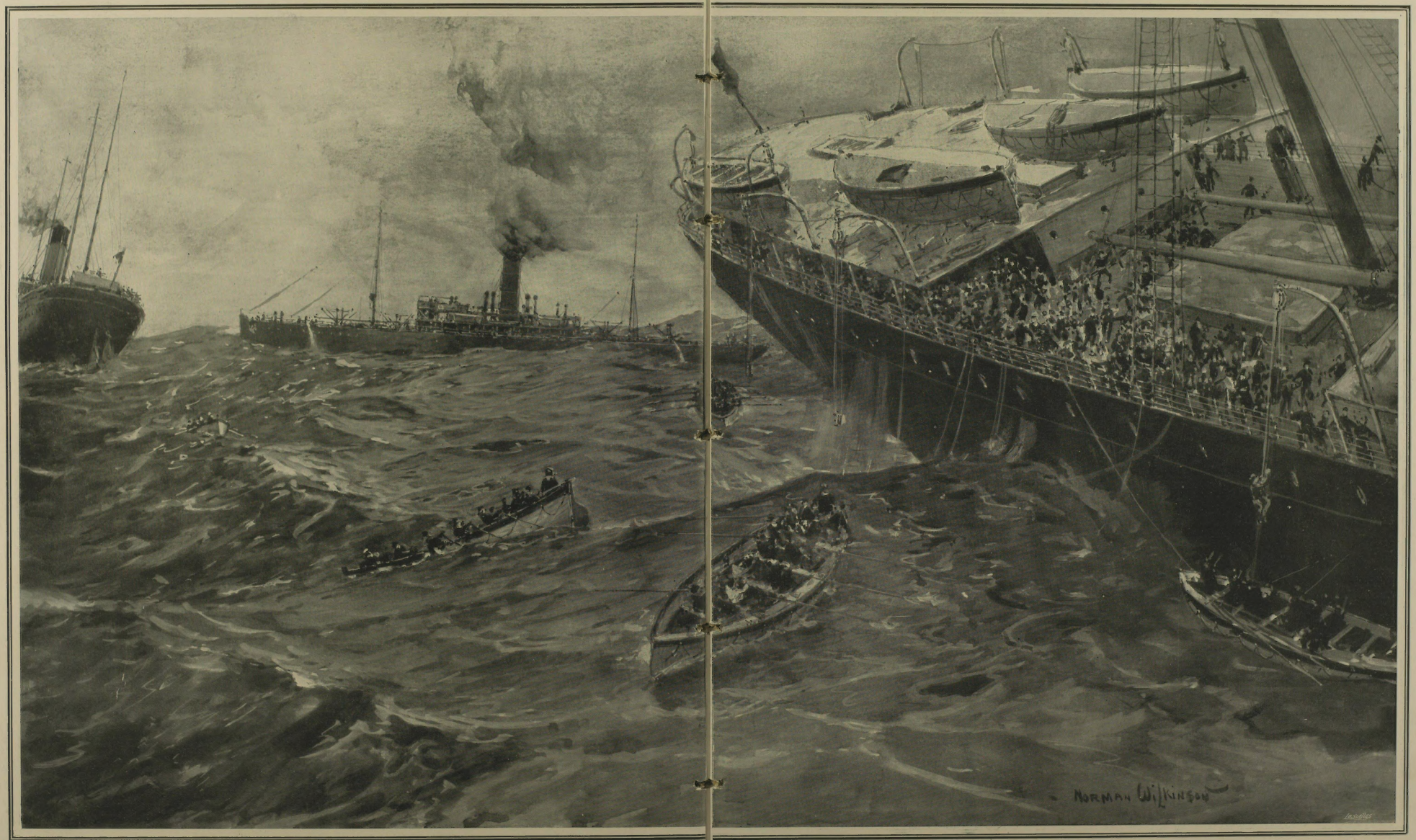


1. JUNIOR WIRELESS-OPERATOR ON THE ILL-FATED "VOLTURNO": MR. JOHN CHRISTOPHER PENNINGTON, OF ST. HELENS.
2. MASTER OF THE "VOLTURNO": CAPTAIN FRANCIS INCH.
3. THE POSITIONS OF VESSELS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE "VOLTURNO" AT THE TIME OF THE DISASTER: A SECTION OF THE MARCONI COMMUNICATION-CHART FOR OCTOBER.
4. SENIOR WIRELESS-OPERATOR ON THE "VOLTURNO": MR. WALTER SEDDON, OF WIGAN.
5. MASTER OF THE CUNARD LINER "CARMANIA," THE FIRST SHIP TO RECEIVE THE WIRELESS MESSAGE FOR HELP: CAPTAIN JAMES BARR.
6. BURNT IN MID-ATLANTIC: THE BRITISH STEAMER "VOLTURNO"—FROM ROTTERDAM FOR NEW YORK; WITH PASSENGERS AND CREW NUMBERING 657.
7. THE FIRST VESSEL TO RECEIVE THE "VOLTURNO'S" WIRELESS CALL FOR HELP: THE CUNARD LINER "CARMANIA," FIRST TO REACH THE BURNING SHIP.
8. THE VESSEL WHICH POURED OIL ON THE TROUBLED WATERS AND SO HELPED THE RESCUE-WORK OF THE BOATS: THE OIL-TANK STEAMER "NARRAGANSETT."

Various details of the burning of the "Volturno" are given on other pages of this issue. With regard to certain illustrations on this page, the following note must be made: The chart is a section of the Marconi Telegraph Communication-Chart for the North Atlantic for the present month. On it, it is noted: "Time to be used west of 40 deg. longitude, New York time; east of 40 deg. longitude, Greenwich time. Intersection of lines shows earliest time ships can be in same longitude at best average speeds." We make the reproduction by courtesy of the Marconi Company. A wireless message to the "Daily Mail" told how the oil-tank steamer "Narragansett" came up to the "Volturno" at full speed, took up a position slightly to the windward of the burning vessel, and began to pour two large streams of oil on the turbulent water, thus calming it and making the rescue-work of the small boats round the doomed ship's stern the easier.

THE BURNING OF THE "VOLTURNO": WHEN THE OIL-TANK STEAMER WAS CALMING THE SEA ABOUT THE DOOMED SHIP.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, NORMAN WILKINSON, R.O.I., R.I. FROM MATERIAL COURTEOUSLY SUPPLIED BY MR. C. F. HART.



DRAWN FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED TO OUR SPECIAL ARTIST BY MR. C. F. HART, M.I.M.E., WHO WAS ABOARD THE "CARMANIA": THE "NARRAGANSETT" POURING OIL ON THE TROUBLED WATERS AND SO SUBDUING THE WAVES AND MAKING THE RESCUE OF PASSENGERS EASIER.

In the course of his full story, published in the "Daily Mail," Mr. C. F. Hart, manager of the mechanical department of that paper, who was a passenger on the "Carmania," said: "About six o'clock daylight came and the sea had gone down considerably. I had heard during the night that the 'Narragansett,' an oil-tank steamer, was on the way. . . . A minute or two after six o'clock the wireless operator in the 'Narragansett' got into touch with the operator in the 'Carmania,' and said: 'We are on our way with the milk.' . . . About half-past six a dense cloud of smoke came up on the horizon and we were soon very certain that it was the oncoming tank-steamer. The sea had by this time gone down a great deal, but it was still very heavy. In spite of the sea, however, boats were got alongside the 'Volturno' and the people were being slowly taken off. . . . The tank-steamer was rushing madly through the water. At ten minutes past seven she came to a dead stop to the windward of the 'Volturno' and, quicker than I can tell it, had two large streams of oil pouring on to the water. She also lowered two boats. Within five minutes the sea for a hundred yards away from the 'Narragansett' and towards the 'Volturno' became absolutely calm, apart from a slight roll. . . . The 'Narragansett' moved about and distributed the oil on the water through two huge pipes." On the left is the "Devonian"; in the centre the "Narragansett"; on the right the "Volturno."

THE BURNING OF THE BRITISH STEAM-SHIP "VOLTURNO" IN MID-ATLANTIC: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM THE "CARMANIA."

Photograph Taken from the "Carmania"; Supplied by C.N.





THE "VOLTURNO" ON FIRE: THE DOOMED SHIP AS SEEN FROM THE FIRST OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE-FLEET WHICH ANSWERED HER WIRELESS CALL FOR HELP.

On Thursday morning, October 9, Captain James Barr, of the "Carmania," received a wireless call for help from the steamer "Volturno." Interviewed by a special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" on his arrival at Liverpool, Captain Barr said: "At eight o'clock on October 9 I received a message from the 'Volturno,' saying that she was in distress. I made for her with all possible speed—full steam ahead. It was a dash of seventy miles or so through rough seas and in the teeth of the gale, but a little before noon I reached her. I found her badly smoking in the bows. She was leaning forward a good deal, and all her passengers were aft. . . . At seven o'clock in the evening the inevitable explosion occurred amidships. . . . My searchlights kept playing upon the burning ship all night long. . . . At 8.30 in the morning we could see that all the people were off the 'Volturno.'" The wreck being a danger to navigation, the Admiralty dispatched the cruiser "Donegal" from Lamlash to find it and destroy it.

THE BURNING OF THE "VOLTURNO": A LITTLE LIFE-BOAT'S DARING.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



THE FIRST EFFORT TO NEAR THE "VOLTURNO": THE BOAT FROM THE "CARMANIA" STRUGGLING AGAINST WIND AND WAVES, WHICH LEFT THE CREW WITH ONLY THREE OARS, AND COMPELLED THEIR RETURN TO THE CUNARDER.

George A. Thompson, of Liverpool, a steward who was one of the crew of six sailors and three stewards, under First Officer Gardner, who left the "Carmania" in one of her boats in an endeavour to reach the "Volturno," said, it was reported in the "Pall Mall": "We got the boat out in an almost impossible sea . . . but we held on and attempted to force our way to the 'Volturno,' which was blazing furiously. The bottom of the boat was full of water. . . . After a few minutes there were only three oars left amongst us. The rest were either washed out of the men's hands, or the wind, which was blowing a tremendous gale, smashed them like matches. We got so close to the 'Volturno' that we could see the people on the decks waving to us and shouting frantically." In the end, the little boat had to return. With regard to the use of life-rafts, Captain Barr, interviewed by the "Daily Chronicle," said: "I called a consultation of all my officers, asking them to make any suggestion. . . . The Chief Officer at once advocated dropping side-rafts. . . . I dropped them well under the 'Volturno's' bows, but all my efforts were frustrated by the storm."

THE WEDDING of the DUCHESS OF FIFE and PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT



PREPARING FOR THE WEDDING OF PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT AND THE DUCHESS OF FIFE: THE MAKING OF THE BRIDE'S WEDDING-DRESS.

A drawing of the royal bride's wedding-dress is given on another page of this Issue. The bridegroom wore his Scots Greys uniform for the ceremony. Our photograph was taken at M. Félix Barolet's.

After a Photograph by Record Press.

The Bride: Princess Arthur of Connaught.

PRINCESS Arthur of Connaught, born twenty two years ago, was christened Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise—names that remind one sufficiently well of the group of relatives that stood about the font. On April 3, 1893, she was introduced to the sister who was to be the inseparable companion of twenty years, a companion of the nursery, in lessons, and in play, in travel, and in shipwreck even; a companion in all the preparations for a wedding, and, as a bridesmaid, a companion till the last moment of honeymoon farewells. Prince Arthur of Connaught, though he makes amends to one, is responsible for a separation that has its pangs for both sisters.

Princess Arthur's early comprehension of the fact that she was heir to a duchy in her own right, and the only girl in the kingdom with such a claim upon the attention of "Burke," did nothing to spoil a natural inclination for an unpretentious existence. For years she and her sister were Edward the Seventh's only grandchildren; there, too, was a chance for spoiling—but a chance combated by the system of the House and by the very character of its young people. To the Princess Royal, her mother, for her wise and simple method of upbringing, and to the late Duke of Fife, her father, for a certain hereditary hardiness of character, may be traced the qualities that have utterly put to rout Prince Arthur's idea that he could do his work in life more thoroughly as a single man than he could married.

The late Duke was sprung from good stock: for two or three hundred years each head of his family had in turn improved its position and doubled its fortune. To mention the Fife pedigree is, of course, to tread upon the toes of the genealogists; they are for ever suspicious that the bearer of an illustrious name will seek to bring the heroes of antiquity into the family line without due proof. A glance at the approved entries in the books of the Peerage shows that the late Duke made no undue demands upon the credence of the experts. But by some more adventurous authorities it is claimed that his lineage was, from 1404 to 1626, the same as that of the Duffs of Muldavat. The possibilities of the line do not stop there; the Earls of Fife, it is held, should, even if they cannot, trace their ancestry back to the Fyfe Macduff who was probably (though the Mr. Round of the day may have scowled upon the pretension) the ancestor of King Duff, assassinated at Forres in 965. A stone raised to the memory of Alexander Duff two hundred years ago—only the other day, so to speak—states that he was "very nearly and lawfully descended from the most noble Thanes of Fife." But let the stone declare what it will; it is too young to be a credible witness. The modern pedigree of the family, beginning, let us say, with Adam Duff in 1626, is less involved, and illustrates well enough the robust progress of its prosperity. William, the first Earl, had for father that excellent merchant, William Duff of Dipple, who was reputed to carry on, together with his uncle and Sir James Calder, the whole of the foreign trade north of Aberdeen. A contemporary writes of him: "He attended in the old mill all night and day to see his corn rightly grinded and multured; and he would send his son William, afterwards Lord Braco and Earl of Fife, on all his petty errands in Elgin, and gave him a pownie (*sic*) to collect his accounts through the country." He died the richest man in Scotland. His nephew married one Jane Taylor, who has put the pedigree-hunters to much trouble, for although she is reputed to have been connected with the Lairds of Esselmont and the Earls of Aberdeen, there is evidence that she "wrought a harvest" with her own hands. Perhaps if the old historians could have seen the Princess of 1913 wading in Scottish waters with her fishing-rod, they would learn that a noblewoman need not necessarily refrain from the clean delights of the open air. To a period rather before the harvesting lady's day, to the year 1680 in fact, belongs the inscribed stone at Keithmore bearing the Fife name and motto and, besides, the legend "the strype of water." It was near this stone that the family fortune was hidden when, later, William's dragoons ranged the countryside. The second Earl, a man of marked ability, secured considerable power as a politician, planted 14,000 bare acres, and again doubled the Fife estate: his nephew, the fourth Earl, helped to fill his picture galleries rather than his coffers, but added largely to the family fame. In the Peninsular War he fought with distinction, and was wounded, under circumstances of gallantry, at Talavera. To his great-nephew was left the winning of the Dukedom.



BEGGING. ON THE ALERT.

No brief notes can contribute greatly to the unfolding of pedigrees, nor does Princess Arthur give much thought to them. Her concern has been for the things about her; sufficient for the day are the interests thereof. She has never, like Keats, suffered "languishment" for Italian skies. Instead she has loved her Brighton, her Mar Lodge, and, at rarer intervals, her London. "Old Sam," the paperman stationed at the corner of Orchard Street, is her devoted admirer—"Always has a smile for me," he says of her; but, for all that, she is the least-known of the Duchesses to the passer-by. And the least-known, in a sense, in Society: until only the other day she and her sister had never stayed as guests in a country house.

It followed that their pleasures and their one great and harassing adventure have been experienced in company. When the *Delhi* stranded, in dirty weather, two miles off Cape Spartel, they and their parents faced the danger together. We read, and they read, in the accounts of the accident, of a little fleet of cruisers and torpedo-boats and tugs all busy in the work of rescue; but to the passengers the most abiding impression is of the isolation of a ship in distress. When, at two o'clock on that midwinter night, the Duke and his ladies were told to come on deck with all speed, they found nothing but pitch darkness, a deluge of waves, and the frightened faces of their companions. To show courage was the single service they could render. "Do take a cigarette," said the Princess Royal to one of the group that gathered in the only unflooded state-room. "My God, Sir, they were splendid!" was the verdict of a dripping bluejacket who had helped the royal ladies to shore. First, they had to be dropped into the boat at the risk of their lives; when they were near the shore the boat sank under the swamping assault of the waves, and the Princess Alexandra disappeared. She and the rest were, however, dragged just in time on to the beach. Through torrents of rain, and over four miles of rocks, they went to get the shelter of the lighthouse. Hot coffee and dry and sufficient clothes (till then they were in the "undress" of their escape) revived them; and, later on, they rode nine miles on mules to Tangier—and enjoyed it! The wreck was on the 13th of December; the Princess did not choose the 13th of October for her wedding-day.



THE BRIDE'S PARTICULAR PET: PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT'S TERRIER.

Photographs specially taken for "The Illustrated London News."

The Arms of the Duchess of Fife reproduced in the heading of this page were redrawn from those in "Debrett's Peerage."

ATTENDANTS ON THE BRIDE: THE BRIDESMAIDS FOR THE ROYAL WEDDING.

Photograph No 1 by Newspaper Illustrations; 2 by Speaight; 3 by Campbell-Gray; 4 by Alexander Corbett









1. PRINCESSES VICTORIA AND HELENA OF TECK.

3. PRINCESS MARY.

The Princesses Victoria and Helena of Teck are the two daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and were born, respectively, on June 12, 1897, and October 23, 1899. Princess May of Teck, who was born on January 23, 1906, is the only daughter of

2. PRINCESS MAY OF TECK.

4. PRINCESS MAUD (WITH HER MOTHER, THE PRINCESS ROYAL).

Prince Alexander of Teck (brother of the Duke of Teck), who married Princess Alice of Albany in 1904. Princess Mary, the only daughter of the King and Queen, was born on April 25, 1897. Princess Maud, the bride's sister, was born on April 3, 1893

THE BRIDE FROM INFANCY TO GIRLHOOD: MILESTONES IN THE LIFE OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, AND 18 BY W. AND D. DOWNEY; PHOTOGRAPHS 4, 5, 11, 15, BY SPEAIGHT.



AS LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF AND AS PRINCESS ALEXANDRA: PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT FROM BABYHOOD TO THE AGE OF SEVENTEEN—A MOST INTERESTING SERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

The marriage of Princess Louise (now the Princess Royal) and the first Duke of Fife took place on July 27, 1889. The Princess is, of course, the eldest sister of the King. In 1905 her elder daughter, Lady Alexandra Duff (with her younger daughter, Lady Maud Duff), was granted the title of Princess, the style of Highness, and special precedence immediately after all members of the Royal Family bearing the style of Royal Highness. Princess Alexandra became Duchess of Fife on the death of her father last year. In Photograph No. 1, the bride is seen, as an infant, with her mother; in Nos. 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16 and 18 she is seen with her sister, Princess Maud. In No. 8 her sister and herself are carried by her father, the late Duke of Fife. No. 7 shows her sister and herself in khaki uniform, at the time of the Boer War. Princess Arthur of Connaught was born on May 17, 1891, and Princess Maud on April 3, 1893.

THE BRIDEGROOM FROM INFANCY TO MANHOOD: MILESTONES IN THE LIFE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 8, AND 17 BY W. AND D. DOWNEY; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, BY HUGHES AND MULLINS, RYDE; 12, 14, BY SPEAIGHT; 13 AND 16 BY SARONY.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S ONLY SON: PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT FROM BABYHOOD TO THE AGE OF NINETEEN—A MOST INTERESTING SERIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

The marriage of the Duke of Connaught and Princess Louise, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, took place, as we have had occasion to note elsewhere, on March 13, 1879. Prince Arthur, their Royal Highnesses' only son, was born on January 13, 1883. He was educated at Eton and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. In Photograph No. 8 he is seen with his mother and his two sisters. In No. 9 he is seen with his father and mother and his sisters.

THE BRIDEGROOM: THE ONLY SON OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

FROM THE DRAWING BY JOHN S. SARGENT, R.A.



MARRIED IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, ON OCTOBER 15: H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

The bridegroom was born on January 13, 1883, and is the only son of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. He has already appeared a good deal in public life, acting as representative of the King on a number of occasions, and during his Majesty's absence abroad in 1911 and 1912 he acted as a Counsellor of State. He was invested with the Order of the Garter in 1902, and is a Privy Councillor and a G.C.V.O. His full names are Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert.

THE BRIDE: THE ELDER DAUGHTER OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

FROM THE DRAWING BY A. C. MICHAEL.



MARRIED IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, ON OCTOBER 15: H.R.H. PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

The bride was born on May 17, 1891, and became Duchess of Fife on the death of her father, the first Duke, in 1912. As we note elsewhere, she was granted the title of Princess, the style of Highness, and special precedence after all the members of the Royal Family bearing the style of Royal Highness in 1905. Her mother, the Princess Royal, is the eldest sister of the King. Her own full names are Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise.

Art, Music & the Drama.





PRODUCER AND LEADING LADY OF "PEOPLE LIKE OURSELVES," AT THE GLOBE THEATRE: MISS ETHEL WARWICK.

Miss Ethel Warwick arranged to produce Mr. Robert Vansittart's new play, "People Like Ourselves," at the Globe Theatre on Thursday, October 16. The date was postponed from the 15th. Miss Warwick takes the part of Vivienne Vavasour.—[*Photograph by Lallie Charles.*]



MUSIC.

MUSIC-LOVERS will feel extremely sorry for Herr Denhof, whose plucky attempt to rouse an interest in modern grand opera among the leisured classes of the great provincial cities resulted in heavy loss. Mr. Thomas Beecham has now taken over the venture, and accepted responsibility for an outlay of more than four hundred pounds a night. It is to be hoped that he will not lose much money: he does not seem to concern himself with music in the hope of making any. The special significance underlying Herr Denhof's misfortune is its revelation of the indifference to modern music displayed by the "comfortable classes." They have rewarded with a fortune gentlemen who brought "Maritana," "The Bohemian Girl," and other unspeakable productions to their door, but they have no use for the modern opera. It may be suggested that London does not differ very greatly from the provincial cities, and that the promoters of the great operatic scheme that is to have the effect of a revolution should bear Herr Denhof's experience well in mind.

At the Promenade Concerts last week Mr. Havergal Brian's "Comedy-Overture" was heard for the first time. The central idea of the little work is clever, but the thematic material is not remarkable, nor is Mr. Brian yet master of the orchestra; indeed, when inspiration fails, he seems to take refuge in noise. A very attractive addition to the repertory of the Queen's Hall Orchestra is von Dohnanyi's new Suite for Orchestra. The ideas are delightfully fresh and the scoring is masterly, so that, though the whole work is slight, the impression it leaves is lasting. The Scherzo is particularly attractive.

Mr. Paul Draper, who gave a song-recital at Bechstein's last week and is giving another too late for notice here, is a singer with a delightful, but limited, gift. He is more than a singer, he is a musician, whose taste is shown not only in the choice of songs, but in the singing of them. It is a pity that he does not repress a very natural anxiety to cover a great deal of ground, for his gifts lie in the expression of a quiet sentiment, and when he seeks to conquer a larger and more virile world of expression, his voice lags a little behind his intention. He was admirably accompanied by Mr. H. Arnold Smith, who would appear to share the singer's enthusiasm for beautiful music.

Mme. Carreño has left England on a professional tour round the world, but she gave a recital at the Queen's Hall last week to console her admirers for an absence that is expected to last for two years. Beethoven, the Brahms-Handel variations, Rubinstein, Chopin — both names and pieces were familiar enough, and if there were moments when some of the audience remembered that they had heard the pianist to greater advantage, it may well be that the occasion was an exceptional one, and more than usually trying. At times, Mme. Carreño seemed to be fighting with her task rather than triumphing over it, and then almost as soon as the thought was born, she would recover her old mastery. The Chopin music enabled her to display her remarkable gift at its best. Mme. Carreño may be sure that very many of her admirers will be looking forward with pleasurable anticipations to her return in 1915.

Mr. Florizel von Reuter left us an infant prodigy, and has returned to the Queen's Hall grown up, to the great delight of the British public, if his agent is to be taken *au pied de la lettre*. Certainly Mr. von Reuter is a very clever young man, and when he had recovered from his very natural nervousness he played well last week. He was assisted by the Queen's Hall Orchestra; and his programme, with its Brahms and Dvorak Concerti, Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," and a part of Vieuxtemps' tiresome Concerto in E major, was a comprehensive one enough. The weakness in his playing lies in a rough, shrill tone. We are accustomed nowadays to something very full, soft, and sweet, and though Mr. von Reuter was improving as his concert went on, he had not at the end succeeded in producing the quality of tone for which some of his well-wishers were waiting.



THE MAN-MILLINER, ARMAND DESROCHES, ADMIRES THE DRESS WHICH HE HAS DESIGNED FOR MARIE ANGE: MISS MABEL SEALBY AND MR. MAURICE FARKOA IN "THIS WAY, MADAM," AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Photographs by Lenthall and Banfield.

It is sad, very sad, to learn that M. de Pachmann, who has been giving a recital at the Queen's Hall this week, is about to make his farewell tour. He has now amassed a fortune, partly by his labours and partly from legacies, and he threatens to retire. M. de Pachmann has well earned both money and leisure, but it is to be hoped that he will show consideration for his many friends. Although he is in his sixty-sixth year, and may be rightly looking for rest, he leaves nobody in the world of the concert-halls who can fill his place. Under these circumstances, it is to be hoped that he will at least pay a brief annual visit to the great European capitals.



THE FRENCH REVOLUTION PLAY AT THE SAVOY THEATRE: MISS MARIE LÖHR AS ADÈLE VERNET AND MR. H. B. IRVING AS THE MARQUIS DE LA VALLIÈRE IN "LE GRAND SEIGNEUR."



THE INDIAN SEDITION PLAY AT THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE: MISS GRACE LANE AS SUSAN DIGBY AND MR. NORMAN MCKINNEL AS HER HUSBAND, COLONEL DIGBY, IN "COLLISION."

THE OFFICIAL WEDDING-PORTRAIT: THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

Photograph by Ernest Brooks.



THE ROYAL COUPLE AS THEY APPEARED AT THEIR MARRIAGE: PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT PHOTOGRAPHED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CEREMONY.

The bride's dress is fully described and illustrated elsewhere in this issue. The bridegroom wore the uniform of his regiment, the Scots Greys, for the ceremony. On the morning of the wedding two very interesting announcements were made in connection with Prince Arthur. The first said: "The King has been pleased to appoint H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., G.C.V.O., to be a Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle." The second, issued from the War Office and dated October 14, said: "His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of Captain H.R.H. Prince Arthur F. P. A. of Connaught, K.G., G.C.V.O., 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), Personal Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, being promoted to the brevet rank of Major in the Army."

The Bridegroom: Prince Arthur of Connaught.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT exactly obeys the edict that a man should, at thirty, marry a maid of twenty-two: he was born on Jan. 13, 1883. Only a year ago he declared, in the face of rumours anticipating the happy betrothal announced in July, that he was "too busy to get married." With the turn of the year he found that he was too busy for anything else, that for once the multitudinous business of the Court had to be laid aside for the still more important business of courting. But by training and desire Prince Arthur is a worker, and marriage will make nothing more than a temporary interruption in the even flow of affairs. Indeed, it has opened for him a new field of possibilities. If he is to succeed his father in Canada, he must also see to it that his mother has a successor in the Dominion.

From the first Prince Arthur was trained to the notion of being of use round and about the Throne. His boyish heroes were the Duke his father and Edward VII. his uncle. When the first was his companion, his whole youthful desire was set on soldiering; when his day was spent with the Prince of Wales (as the late King then was), the boy's heart was set upon learning the same *savoir faire*, upon doing perfectly the work of a man of the world. By each of these, the Soldier and the Prince he was encouraged in two ambitions which, rather than conflicting, give scope the one to the other. "My second in command," the King called his nephew when, while his own son (the present King) was conscientiously "doing the Empire," Prince Arthur filled the gap. "My second in command" was one of the first of the many titles of honour bestowed upon him; "Your messenger-boy, Sir," corrected its happy recipient with a laugh, for he had at that time many opportunities, among the greybeards of diplomacy, of becoming aware of his extreme youth.

Eight years ago he carried the Order of the Garter to the late Emperor of Japan. A venerable companion, bearing on his head the grey ensign of discretion, was generally found for the young Prince when his mission took him to the Court of an elderly monarch. The Emperor of Japan might, it was thought, have considered that the tribute of years equal to his own was due to him; but, in the event, it was the young Prince who pleased. That one so young, with the world of pleasure at his feet, should elect to give time and attention to the fulfilling of the courtesies and formalities of, for instance, the Japanese Court, was a compliment not overlooked by the all-seeing Eastern eye. A few years later, Prince Arthur returned to Japan. It was then he had to determine, at a moment's notice, the demeanour most proper for the atmosphere of official suicide. One of Count Nogi's last letters was handed to him in Tokyo, and although, in the nature of the case, it could not be answered, there was the necessity for spoken words, for a frame of mind, and for an expression that would suit the situation and pass muster with his hosts. In Portugal, his visit followed the assassination of one King and preceded the deposition of the next: but the situation in Lisbon was never so difficult to meet with a good grace as the situation in the smiling, but most searchingly critical, city of Tokyo.

When he conveyed King Edward's congratulations to King Manuel on his accession to a rocking throne, both the Monarch and the Envoy went through the ceremonies of the occasion to the entire satisfaction of punctilious ushers. It was only in an aside—a throne-whisper—that the two young men confessed that they were longing to try each other's mettle on the tennis-courts of the Necessidades Palace. For Prince Arthur has always been fond of games. Like the Duchess of Fife, his charming Princess in homespuns, he belongs to the open air. It is by training, by the compulsion of his own determination to fulfil the duties of his station, that he has spent so many of his days among the tapestries of audience-chambers instead of in the hunting-field, and so many of his nights under the candelabra of the State ball-room, instead of under the stars, in "God's great caravanserai." To his soldiering, too, he has been obedient; and Prince Arthur has never broken the discipline of the Service in the things that seriously concern the disciplinarian. While his sudden descents upon town from the North earned for him the name of "the Yorker" among the friends who were always eager for his presence, in York itself he is known as the most diligent of officers.

That is as it should be. The example of the Duke of Connaught has been all on the side of thoroughness in soldiering: on the side, too, of discipline. Such was the school in which Prince Arthur learned the arts of a military bearing. 'K. of K.," who brings everything down to test of actuality, openly regretted that Prince Arthur was born a Royal Prince, for the reason that he will be prevented on that score from taking the prominent position in the Army which his abilities would otherwise have won for him. To be a Special Missioner of Peace to foreign Courts is to be not less useful than the out-and-out soldier; but from Lord Kitchener's point of view, the point of view of the Service man, the loss is a serious one to the Service.



Photo. C.N.

SALMON-FISHING IN SCOTLAND: PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.



Photo. W. and D. Downey.

IN THE UNIFORM HE WORE AT HIS WEDDING: PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT AS AN OFFICER OF THE SCOTS GREYS.

For his wedding Prince Arthur wore the uniform in which he is here shown, that of the Scots Greys; and non-commissioned officers and men of his regiment lined the way from the Grand Staircase of the Palace to the door of the Chapel.

No Hohenzollern of them all had a more military aspect; when he was barely nineteen, and a Hussar, Prince Arthur presented from head to heel, from tuft to spur, the appearance of a finished soldier. The grandson, as everyone knows, of one of the ablest of commanders of modern times—the "Red Prince," Frederick Charles, who, in his turn, was nephew of the old Emperor William, the third in descent from Queen Louise, the lovely and heroic figure of the dark days that followed Jena—Prince Arthur has ancestry to be proud of. By reason of such ancestry, it is not strange that he bears a close resemblance—but only when he is in uniform—to the Kaiser: the Kaiser, that is, of a quarter of a century ago. "Good shoulders, and no side," is the brief but faithful picture of the Prince by a fellow-officer who knows him well.

Prince Arthur's wedding-presents afford a wonderfully complete record of his activity. They supply his biography, so to speak, in gold and silver. The London Corporation's casket marks the fact that he is a Freeman of the City. The Haberdashers' Company commemorates his membership, but not, as it happens, in terms of haberdashery; the York mess contributes to the historic pile of gifts; Canada sends solid gold inscribed with the tokens of its affection for two generations of Connaughts; Eton sends Georgian tankards to its old Etonian in memory of the time when, as a small boy, he may have enjoyed the small beer traditionally allowed to England's youth. But the marriage does more than remind us of the past—it is full of happy auguries for the future; and it may be recalled that it was at the Duke of Fife's wedding-breakfast that he had conferred upon him the Dukedom which his daughter now joins to the house of Connaught.

The Arms of Prince Arthur of Connaught, reproduced in the heading of this page, are from a drawing courteously supplied by Messrs. Gerrard.



The Bride: Princess Arthur of Connaught.

The wedding of her Highness the Duchess of Fife, elder daughter of the Princess Royal and of the late Duke of Fife, and his Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, only son of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on October 15, 1913.

Photograph by Alexander Corbett.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL: THE ROYAL WEDDING AT ST. JAMES'S.

THE CEREMONY IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.



ALEXANDRA, DUCHESS OF FIFE: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE WEDDING CEREMONY PALACE, ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

and followed by the bridesmaids, H.R.H. Princess Mary, H.H. Princess Maud, H.S.H. Princess Mary of Teck, H.S.H. Princess Helena of Teck, and H.S.H. Princess May of Teck. Then came Viscount Allendale, Lord-in-Waiting; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick Ponsonby, Equerry-in-Waiting; Colonel the Hon. Sir Harry Legge, Equerry-in-Waiting; and Lord and Lady Farquhar, in attendance on the Princess Royal. On either side of the royalties grouped about the altar were royal guests, including the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Princess Louise of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, the Grand Duke Michael, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Christian, Prince and Princess Andrew of Greece, Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Maurice of Battenberg, Prince Alexander of Battenberg, the Duchess of Albany, Prince Leopold of Battenberg, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein.

THE PALATIAL LONDON RESIDENCE OF THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM: 54, MOUNT STREET, PARK LANE.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 3, 4, AND 5 BY H. N. KING; 2 BY C.N.













1. THE DRAWING-ROOM. 2. 54, MOUNT STREET. 3. THE GREEN ROOM. 4. THE BOUDOIR. 5. THE FAMOUS STAIRCASE.

Some two months before his wedding, Prince Arthur of Connaught took a tenancy of the Earl of Plymouth's residence, 54, Mount Street, Park Lane, a large house facing the grounds of Grosvenor House and Hyde Park, and presenting amongst its attractions a fine marble hall and a staircase modelled upon a sixteenth-century Italian one in Florence. Half-way up on the loggia is a Burne-Jones fresco. The reception-rooms are of great size. The residence was built by Lord Plymouth in the manner of an Italian palace, and is a very excellent creation of its kind. Mount Street, by the way, has known a number of interesting inhabitants. For example, Lady Mary Coke, of the famous Diary, and noted for her *tendre* for Edward, Duke of York, the "mealy-faced boy" of Horace Walpole, lived in it, as did Mme. D'Arblay in her old age. At one time, to go to another extreme, there was a workhouse in the street, and its watch-house held on one occasion no less eminent a personage than George, Prince of Wales.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE CEREMONY: THE ROYAL WEDDING AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

Drawn by A. C. Michael from Sketches by Frédéric de Haenen, our Special Artist at the Wedding Ceremony in the Chapel Royal.



THE MARRIAGE OF H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, SON OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, AND COUSIN OF THE KING AND QUEEN, WITH H.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, DUCHESS OF FIFE, DAUGHTER OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND NIECE OF THEIR MAJESTIES: THE CEREMONY IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

The official programme for the wedding of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife was headed: "Ceremonial to be observed at the Marriage of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, K.G., G.C.V.O., son of Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and cousin of Their Majesties The King and Queen, with Her Highness Princess Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise, Duchess of Fife, Daughter of Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal and the late Duke of Fife, niece of Their Majesties The King and Queen, and Grand-daughter of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 15th October, 1913, at twelve o'clock noon." The official arrangements were, of course, followed. The principal figures about the altar, in addition to the bride and bridegroom and the bridesmaids, were the King and the Princess Royal, supporters of the bride; the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales, supporters of the bridegroom; Queen Alexandra; the Duchess of Connaught; the Queen of Norway; Prince Olaf; the Crown Princess of Sweden; Princess Victoria; Princess Patricia of Connaught; the King of Norway; and the Queen. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The other clergy were the Bishop of London and Canon Edgar Sheppard.

N.B.—Photogravure Supplement of the Bride inserted here.

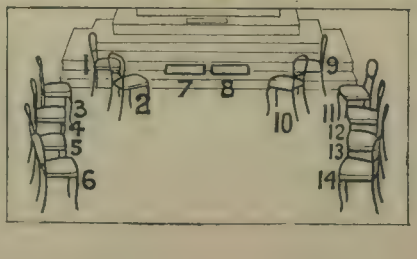
SCENE OF THE ROYAL WEDDING: THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.

PHOTOGRAPH BY W. GRAY.



SHOWING IT AS ALTERED AND ARRANGED FOR THE CEREMONY: THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, PREPARED FOR THE MARRIAGE.

The Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, being so small, several structural alterations had to be made in it that accommodation might be found for the guests invited to the royal wedding, and these called for the removal of the pews. The floor on either side of the Chapel was raised, that an uninterrupted view of the ceremony might be obtained. The chairs near the altar were set for the following (see plan):



(1) The King; (9) the Duke of Connaught; (2) the Princess Royal; (10) the Prince of Wales; (3) Queen Alexandra; (11) the Duchess of Connaught; (4) the Queen of Norway; (12) the Crown Princess of Sweden; (5) Princess Victoria; (13) Princess Patricia of Connaught; (6) the King of Norway; and (14) the Queen. When at the altar the bride and bridegroom used, of course, the stools marked Nos. 7 and 8

THE FLORAL DECORATION OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL: THE CHOSEN BLOOMS.

Photograph Specially Taken for "The Illustrated London News."



THE ROSES SELECTED FOR THE WEDDING: MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORDS; KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIAS; AND PURE WHITE KILLARNEYS.

For the flowers in the Chapel Royal for the wedding of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife there were chosen roses—the Molly Sharman Crawford, the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, and the Pure White Killarney. In conjunction with these were used thousands of sprays of smilax and palms light in colour. To quote the "Rose Book": "Molly Sharman Crawford is a 'white, vigorous. A fine novelty.' The Kaiserin Augusta Victoria is a 'dainty, creamy-white rose of moderately vigorous growth. The flowers are of perfect form.'" The topmost rose in the photograph is a Molly Sharman Crawford; the two below it on the left, the first one below these two and the topmost rose on the right are the same. The centre three roses and the second from the bottom on the left are Kaiserin Augusta Victorias. The bottom three roses and the two above the one at the right-hand bottom corner are Pure White Killarneys. Our photograph was taken at Messrs. Felton and Sons', [illegible].

THE PUBLIC AND THE ROYAL WEDDING: THE DRIVE THROUGH THE STREETS.

Photograph by S. and G.



AT THE MARBLE ARCH: PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT AND HIS BRIDE ON THEIR WAY FROM THE CHAPEL ROYAL TO PORTMAN SQUARE AFTER THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

It was at first thought that the general public would have little chance to see the royal bride and bridegroom on their wedding-day. Later, to the satisfaction of very many, it became known that, after the ceremony in the Chapel Royal, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught would drive, by what has been described as a processional route, to the Princess Royal's house in Portman Square, attended by an escort of Scots Greys. A great crowd greeted the bride as she left her home for St. James's Palace, and another welcomed her husband and herself as they drove back by way of the Mall, Constitution Hill, Hyde Park Corner, the Marble Arch, and Great Cumberland Place.

MAN AND WIFE: BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM AFTER THE CEREMONY.

Photograph by S. and G

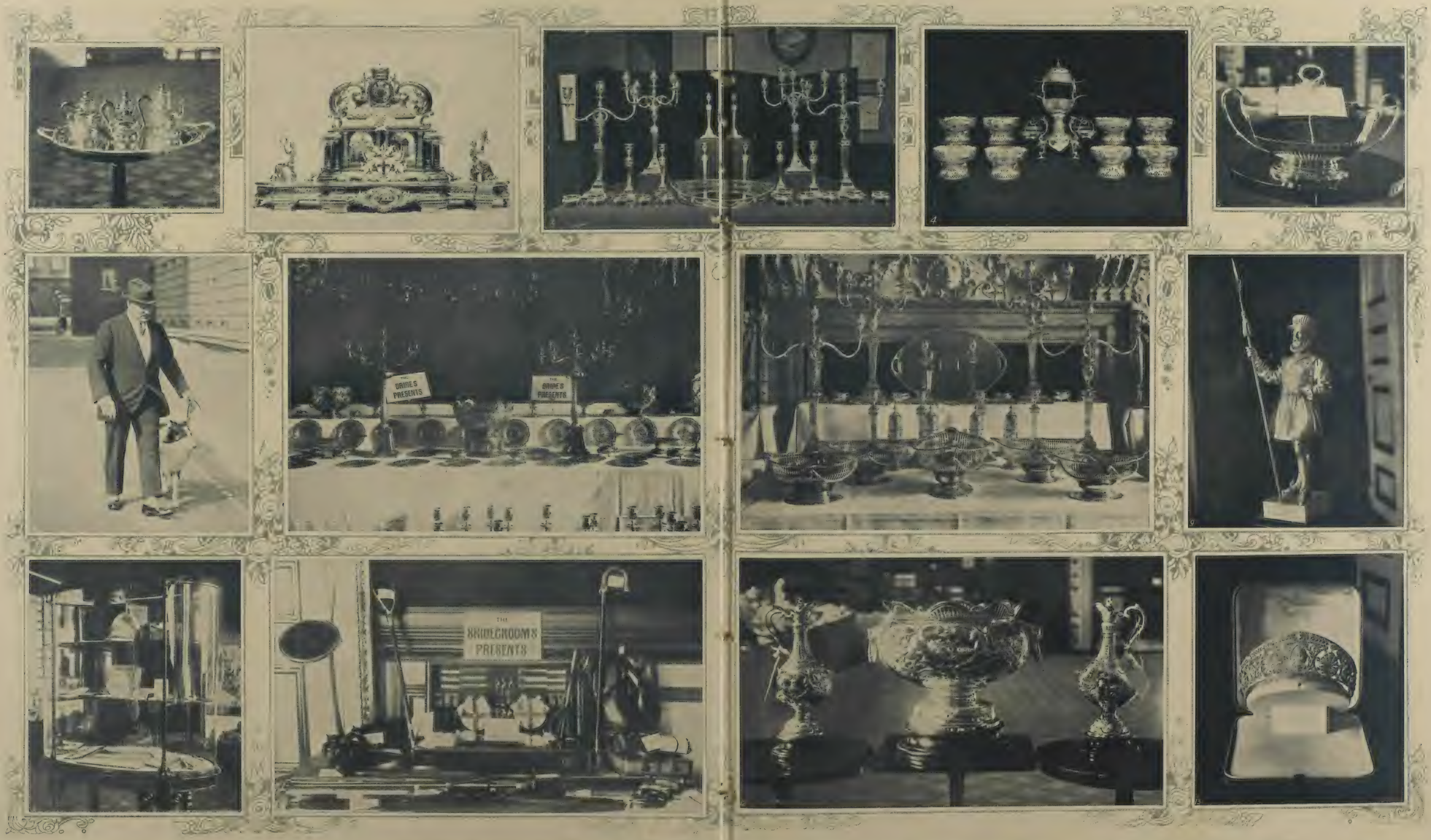


ACKNOWLEDGING THE CHEERS OF THE CROWD: PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT ON A BALCONY OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S HOUSE AT PORTMAN SQUARE, AFTER THEIR MARRIAGE.

Although the wedding of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife was of a family and semi-private character, the public were much interested, and there was a great deal of cheering for the happy couple. A considerable crowd saw the bride leave her home in Portman Square for the Chapel Royal, and saw her return there with her husband. As our photograph shows, Prince and Princess Arthur acknowledged the greetings from the balcony of the residence of the bride's mother.

MAGNIFICENT OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGNS OF REGARD: WEDDING-PRESENTS FOR THE ROYAL BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 AND 13 BY ERNEST BROOKS; 2 AND 6 BY NEWSPAPER ILLUS.; 3 AND 4 BY TOPICAL.



1. A TEA-SERVICE FROM THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF SWEDEN AND PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT; AND A TRAY FROM THE PEOPLE OF THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR.
2. THE CASKET, CONTAINING AN ILLUMINATED ADDRESS, FROM THE CITY OF LONDON.
3. THE GIFT FROM THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND: A SILVER SERVICE OF CANDELABRA, CANDLESTICKS, SALT-CELLARS AND SPOONS, AND A TEA-TRAY.
4. A SILVER DESSERT SERVICE OF IRISH DESIGN AND IRISH MAKE, FROM THE WOMEN OF BELFAST AND DISTRICTS.
5. THE PRESENT FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES, PRINCES ALBERT, HENRY, GEORGE, AND JOHN, AND PRINCESS MARY.
6. A COLLIE FROM THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL COLLIE CLUB.
7. A GOLD SERVICE FROM THE PRINCESS ROYAL.
8. THE PRESENT FROM THE KING AND QUEEN.
9. THE GIFT FROM THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.
10. JEWELLERY FROM THE KING AND QUEEN AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.
11. PRESENTS FROM VARIOUS FRIENDS OF PRINCE ARTHUR.
12. THE PRESENT FROM TRINITY HOUSE.
13. A GIFT FROM THE KING AND QUEEN.

The wedding-presents given to Prince Arthur of Connaught and his bride were, of course, very splendid and very numerous; for they came not only from the relatives of the happy couple and from their personal friends, but from various public bodies and the like. Some idea of their number may be gained from the statement that a week ago over 7300 gifts had been received. It has been said that the presents as a whole are worth about £100,000. With reference to the Masonic gift, it may be recalled that the Duke of Connaught is Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England; and Prince Arthur is a Mason

STARTING FOR THE HONEYMOON: A FAMILY SCENE IN PORTMAN SQUARE.

Photograph by G.P.U



AU REVOIR AND GOOD LUCK: THE KING AND QUEEN AND OTHER ROYALTIES, ON THE PAVEMENT AND ON THE STEPS BEFORE THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S HOUSE, WATCHING THE DEPARTURE OF PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

The King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary arrived at Portman Square shortly after three o'clock to take leave of Prince Arthur and his bride before their departure for their honeymoon. The Duke of Connaught and several other members of the Royal Family had preceded them. There has been a good deal of secrecy as to the scene of the honeymoon; but it is understood that the first part of it is being spent at Sandwich, and that it will be continued in Paris, Biarritz, and Madrid. In the photograph, the bride and bridegroom are seen in their car; the King is standing on the pavement in front of the right-hand pillar, the Queen on the middle of the steps.

THE MUSICAL SIDE OF THE WEDDING: THE ORGANIST AND COMPOSERS.

Photographs by Elliott and Fry.



1. SIR CHARLES STANFORD, WHOSE PROCESSIONAL MUSIC FROM "DRAKE" WAS PLAYED DURING THE PROCESSION OF THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL GUESTS.

2. DR. W. G. ALCOCK, THE ORGANIST AT THE WEDDING CEREMONY, WHO PLAYED HIS "MARCHE TRIOMPHALE" DURING THE BRIDEGROOM'S PROCESSION.

3. SIR EDWARD ELGAR, WHOSE "IMPERIAL MARCH" WAS THE FIRST COMPOSITION PLAYED AFTER MOST OF THE GUESTS HAD ASSEMBLED.

4. SIR HUBERT PARRY, WHOSE MARCH FROM "THE BIRDS," OF ARISTOPHANES, WAS PLAYED DURING THE PROCESSION OF CLERGY.

The music in the Chapel Royal for the wedding ceremony began with Elgar's "Imperial March," which was followed by the March from "La Reine de Saba," by Gounod. Then came the March from Parry's "The Birds"; the March from "Tannhäuser," Guilmant's "Marche Nuptiale," Stanford's Processional Music from "Drake," as played at His Majesty's Theatre; Dr. Alcock's "Marche Triomphale," composed for the occasion and dedicated to the bride; and the hymn "Lead us, Heavenly Father, Lead us." Before the Address, Mendelssohn's "Lift Thine Eyes" was sung; and after it the hymn "O Perfect Love," to a special setting by Lady Arthur Hill.

SUPPORTERS OF BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM: ROYAL WEDDING PERSONAGES.

Photograph No. 1 by Lallie Charles; 2 by Poole; 3 by Nadar; 4 by Bassano.









1. SUPPORTER OF THE BRIDE: HER MOTHER, THE PRINCESS ROYAL.
2. SUPPORTER OF THE BRIDEGROOM: HIS FATHER, THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
3. SUPPORTER OF THE BRIDEGROOM: HIS COUSIN, THE PRINCE OF WALES.
4. SUPPORTER OF THE BRIDE: HER UNCLE, THE KING.

There are bridesmaids at a royal wedding, but no best man. In the case of the bridegroom, the best man's place is taken by supporters. For Prince Arthur of Connaught these were the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales, the latter replacing the Crown Prince of Sweden, who it was originally arranged should act. The bride, too, has supporters; and in the case of the Duchess of Fife they were her mother, Princess Louise, and the King. His Majesty also gave her away.

RELATIVES OF THE BRIDEGROOM: HIS MOTHER AND HIS TWO SISTERS.

Photographs Nos. 1 and 2 by Lallie Charles; No. 3 by Mendelssohn.







1. ELDER OF THE BRIDEGROOM'S SISTERS: THE CROWN PRINCESS OF SWEDEN.

2. YOUNGER OF THE BRIDEGROOM'S SISTERS: PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT.

3. THE BRIDEGROOM'S MOTHER: THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The marriage of the Duke of Connaught and Princess Louise, third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, took place on March 13, 1879. Princess Margaret, who married the Crown Prince of Sweden, in June 1905, was born on January 15, 1882. She has three sons and a daughter. Prince Arthur was born in January 1883. Princess Patricia of Connaught was born on March 17, 1886. She went to Canada when her father, the Duke, was made Governor-General of that Dominion in 1911.

GOWNS FOR THE WEDDING: FROCKS FOR INTERESTED ROYALTIES.

DRAWINGS BY BETA.



1. THE DRESS OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL, MOTHER OF THE BRIDE.
2. THE DRESS OF PRINCESS VICTORIA.
3. THE DRESS OF PRINCESS MAUD, SISTER OF THE BRIDE, A BRIDESMAID.
4. THE DRESS OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The Princess Royal's dress is of dark cloud-grey charmeuse. The skirt has a rich embroidery in grey, dull bugle-beads, with bright silver thread and sequins. The underskirt is of the satin, veiled with oxydised silver net. Princess Victoria's dress is of Indian-corn-tassel coloured charmeuse, with the skirt veiled in a long deep line with lace. The under-dress is embroidered in lines with brilliant sequins, from palest yellow to deep topaz, and with touches of pale amethyst. The bodice is finished with gold and pale mushroom-coloured lace. Princess Maud's dress is of the palest wild-rose petal-pink charmeuse. Queen Alexandra's dress, made all in one, is of white and black net one over the other, embroidered with minute bright-silver sequins. We reproduce these drawings by courtesy of the maker of the dresses, M. Félix Barolet, of 51, Knightsbridge.

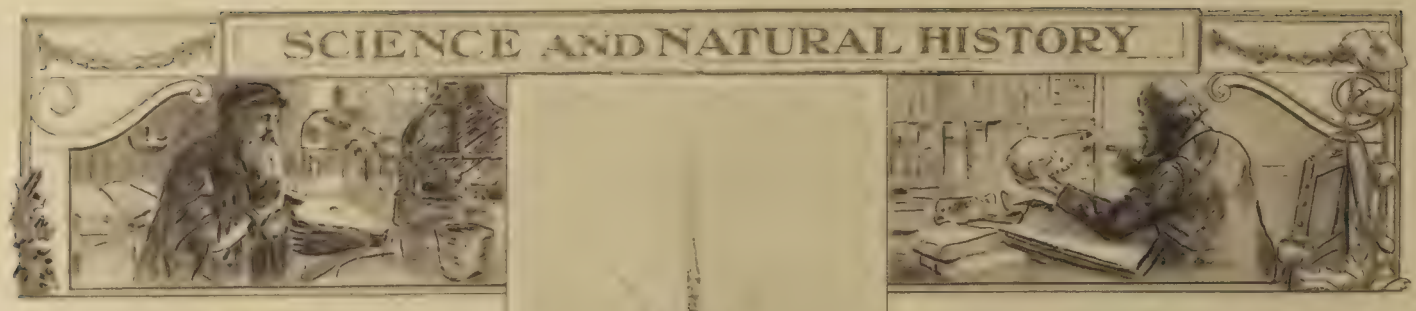
GOWNS FOR THE WEDDING: THE WEDDING AND TROUSSEAU DRESSES.

DRAWN BY FINDEVILLE.



FOR THE ROYAL BRIDE: PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT'S WEDDING-DRESS; GOING-AWAY COSTUME; AND OTHER FROCKS.

Princess Arthur of Connaught's wedding-dress is in the foreground of our page; in the background (from left to right) are an evening dress, an evening cloak, and the bride's going-away costume. The wedding-dress is of white charmeuse satin. The under-dress is finely embroidered in leaves and in lilies with pearls of various sizes, diamanté and silver. The Court train is of white charmeuse, and down one side of it is a wide Empire scroll of pearl diamanté and silver embroidery, terminating in the left corner at the hem with a large true-lovers' knot. The going-away dress is of a warm dove-grey charmeuse. We are able to illustrate these dresses by courtesy of M. Félix Barolet, the well-known Court dressmaker, of 51, Knightsbridge, who has made them.



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

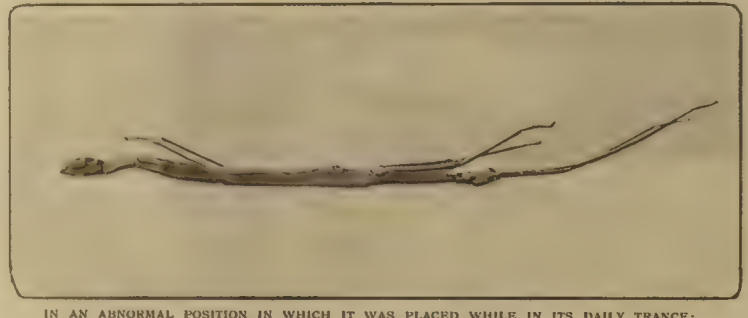
THE CURE OF RHEUMATIC GOUT.

RHEUMATIC GOUT (*alias* rheumatoid arthritis, *alias Arthritis deformans*) is one of the most distressing, although by no means one of the most fatal, diseases which afflict mankind. Beginning generally in one hand, it first shows itself by swelling, with more or less inflammation of a joint. After a time this subsides, and then another joint is attacked. Then it transfers itself from the hand to, it may be, the foot or the knee, or (mostly in old people) to the hip. Always it leaves behind it a permanent increase in size, and more or less stiffening of the joint attacked. So it goes on, taking one member after the other in irregular order, until it generally settles down in one place. Then the muscles of the part attacked begin to atrophy and grow smaller, while the swelling and stiffening of the joint increases. Thus we frequently see elderly people bent double, walking on crutches, or with a helpless arm or leg, who have suffered no accidental injury and in their youth were active and muscular. Yet the complaint does not seem to attack any vital part, and its subjects often live to an extreme old age, while losing much of what makes life worth living.



WHEN IN ITS DAILY TRANCE: A STICK-INSECT IN A STATE OF CATALEPSY, WHICH MAY BE REGARDED AS AN ACCOMMODATION TO A HIGHLY DEVELOPED PROTECTIVE RESEMBLANCE—ITS NORMAL RESTING ATTITUDE.

Sending us the photographs reproduced on this page, a correspondent writes: "Professor Schmidt, of the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, has been experimenting with a species of Phasmid, or 'stick-insect.' As a result of his investigations, he has discovered that these insects pass daily into a state of catalepsy, or [*Continued below.*



IN AN ABNORMAL POSITION IN WHICH IT WAS PLACED WHILE IN ITS DAILY TRANCE: A STICK-INSECT EXTENDED ON ITS BACK.

Continued.]
trance, and that they do not merely slumber, or remain instinctively quiescent, during the hours of daylight, as has been supposed. The photographs show the normal pose of the stick-insect when in a cataleptical state, and some of the extraordinary postures which Professor Schmidt made the creatures assume. They remained in these abnormal positions, without movement of any kind, for from one to four and a-half hours; and when their catalepsy passed, they showed no signs of muscular fatigue. It should be added that these stick-insects feed at night, on the foliage of the plants which they frequent. As Professor Schmidt points out, their cataleptic state may be regarded as an accommodation to a highly developed protective resemblance. The Phasmids can only be awakened artificially by prolonged excitation of the nervous system; for example, by continuous pinching with forceps, or by electric shocks from an induction-coil."—[*Photographs by Collins.*]

Till now, the cause of this disease has been a mystery. Anatomy only tells us that the synovial membranes are first attacked, then the cartilage within the joint; but in what way is not known. The "bacillus" of it has been searched for, but, as MM. Bosc and Carrieu have lately proved, without success. At one time it was looked upon as exclusively what doctors call a "uric acid" disease, and, as its popular name implies, a mixture of rheumatism and gout. Then it was thought to be an independent and "constitutional" complaint, peculiarly affecting those with a strumous or tuberculous predisposition. On the other hand, many have contended that it was not hereditary, although here the experience of most of us is at variance with that of the theorists. All, however, have hitherto been agreed that anything like a permanent cure was out of the question. Improving the general health by means of tonics, careful dieting, and the like, has been found to give relief. Visits to certain "waters," for those who can afford them, has sometimes arrested it for a time. But the treatment has always had to be renewed, generally with increasing frequency. So long as the cause of the disease was uncertain, any attempts made at curing it were bound to be merely of an empirical character.

It now seems that there is hope for those who suffer from it. Early in this month, Sir Frederick Treves gave a demonstration at the Radium Institute, when Mr. Pinch, its Medical Superintendent, described the results attending the use of radium emanation in cases of *Arthritis deformans*. His mode of treatment includes the administration to the patient of half-a-pint of water strongly charged with the emanation for six days a week and for six weeks continuously; and he asserts that forty per cent. of the cases treated have shown marked improvement under it, while some of the cures effected by it seem to be complete. The trial of the remedy seems to have extended over two years, and although one should always take into account the effect which the mind has upon the body when a new treatment is attempted, the efficacy of the method seems well attested. Radium has proved itself such an extraordinary substance that it is unsafe to dogmatise upon any of its effects; but it seems that in this case its action must depend upon the dissolution, or even the disintegration, of some substance—whether this is uric acid or not—which in arthritic patients attacks the softer tissues of the joints. Such a theory would explain many things, but there is only space to mention one; that is, the relief afforded by waters containing helium—one of the by-products, so to speak, of radium—and the effect of radium on renal calculi noted by Dr. Garrigou.

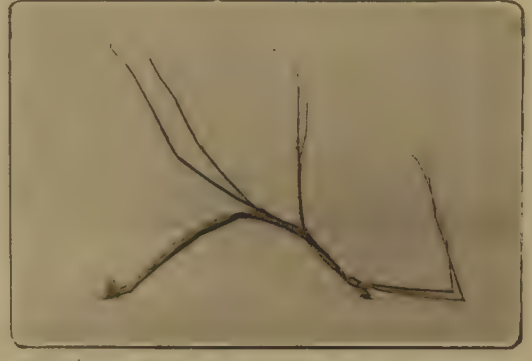
If this be so, it would seem to follow that the disease might be attacked in other, and perhaps in safer, ways than by the ingestion of radium. The high-frequency current of electricity, probably by the intense vibration which it excites in the molecules of matter, is likely to have a markedly solvent effect on substances like urates. The method known as cataphoresis or ionic medication, which enables the ions of synthetic compounds like piperazine, acting directly upon uric-acid deposits, to be passed through the unbroken skin to the inner tissues, might also be tried, and would be free from some of the objections which may be urged against the radium treatment. Yet if this, or any other treatment on similar lines, prove in the long run more practical than that advocated by Sir Frederick Treves and Mr. Pinch, it is to these last that the credit of having discovered the cause of the malady will remain.—F. L.



IN AN ABNORMAL POSITION DURING A TRANCE: A STICK-INSECT AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN TWO BOOKS, AND WITH ITS BODY BENT DOWNWARDS BY A NUMBER OF PAPER SLIPS.



IN AN ABNORMAL POSITION DURING A TRANCE: A STICK-INSECT STANDING ON ITS HEAD; A POSITION MAINTAINED FOR FOUR AND A-HALF HOURS.



IN AN ABNORMAL POSITION DURING A TRANCE: A STICK-INSECT IN THE "WRESTLING-BRIDGE" POSE, WITH LEGS IN AIR AND BODY BENT AND SUPPORTED BY A SMALL STONE.

THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF THE WEDDING: THE CLERGY AND CHORISTERS.

Photograph No. 1 by Mayall, 3 by Russell, 5 by Puddicombe.



1. TAKING PART IN THE WEDDING CEREMONY: THE BISHOP OF LONDON, DEAN OF THE CHAPELS ROYAL.

2. CHORISTERS AT THE WEDDING: THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL.

3. THE PERFORMER OF THE WEDDING CEREMONY AND GIVER OF THE ADDRESS: THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

4. CHORISTERS AT THE WEDDING: THE CHILDREN OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL.

5. TAKING PART IN THE WEDDING CEREMONY: CANON EDGAR SHEPPARD, D.D., THE SUB-DEAN OF THE CHAPELS ROYAL.

It was arranged that the wedding ceremony should be performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. The choral part of the ceremony was entrusted to the Gentlemen and Children of the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, the scene of the wedding.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE, LAND REFORMER: THE CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A. AND C.N.



GATHERED TO HEAR MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S FIRST SPEECH OF HIS LAND CAMPAIGN: SOME OF THE CHANCELLOR'S AUDIENCE AT BEDFORD.



ONCE MORE IN THE THICK OF A POLITICAL CONTROVERSY: MR. LLOYD GEORGE INAUGURATES HIS LAND REFORM CAMPAIGN IN THE SKATING RINK AT BEDFORD.

Mr. Lloyd George opened his long-promised campaign on the land question on October 11, with a speech to an audience of some 2500 people in the Skating Rink at Bedford. Among those on the platform were the Earl and Countess Beauchamp, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, Lord Lucas, Lord Saye and Sele, and Lord Aberconway. The Chancellor denounced landlordism as the greatest of all monopolies, and attributed to the present land system, which he described as "a ghastly failure," the present depression of agriculture in this country and the condition of the agricultural labourer. He also drew attention to the fact that much cultivable land is given up entirely to sport and cultivated land overrun by game. He pointed out that the number of gamekeepers had increased from 9000 in 1851 to 23,000 in 1911, while the number of labourers had gone down by 600,000. Coming to the question, "What is to be done?" he said, among other things, that "the first thing is to deal firmly, thoroughly, drastically with the land monopoly." Mr. Lloyd George has arranged to continue his campaign with a speech at Swindon on October 22.



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and the best tonic is Sanatogen.

THERE is no longer any shadow of doubt as to which is the best tonic that Science has discovered.

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Therefore, if you need a tonic, *you need Sanatogen.* No other preparation is capable of doing for your health what Sanatogen does.

Over 18,000 signed letters from practising physicians show that Sanatogen is of the greatest value in convalescence, for elderly people and weakly children, for anæmic persons, for women before and after confinement, for nursing mothers, and, above all, for those whose nervous systems are impaired through overwork, worry, or illness.

A course of Sanatogen (of all Chemists, from 1s. 9d. per tin) costs only sixpence a day—not a "speculation," but a sound health investment!

Begin that course of Sanatogen to-day—there's no time like the present for a good resolution! Start *now* by writing for a Free Sample in accordance with the directions given below.

Four Celebrities who Endorse Sanatogen.

Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, writes: "For a man doing hard mental work in an enervating climate, there is, according to my experience, no better invigorator than Sanatogen. I appreciate so deeply the benefits I have derived from it that I feel compelled to send you this."

H. Hesketh Bell.

Sir Alexander Cross, Bart.,
writes: "It is only fair to say that the results of my taking Sanatogen have been just what was predicted—a material increase in vigour and physical fitness."

Alexander Cross.

Sir Thomas Pittar, K.C.B., C.M.G.,
writes: "Sir Thomas Pittar commenced to take Sanatogen by his doctor's advice, and derives constant benefit from it."

Thos. Pittar

Mrs. Kensington,
wife of Mr. Justice Kensington, writes: "I and Mr. Kensington have tried Sanatogen, and have both found it a wonderful reviver and tonic. It is also the best help for digestive troubles that I have come across."

Alice Kensington

Write for a Free Sample.

On receipt of a post-card, mentioning this paper, Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., will be pleased to send a Trial Sample of Sanatogen, free of charge, and an interesting booklet called "Hints on Health."

ART NOTES.

IN its first years, Whistler presided over the "International" to some purpose. When the Knightsbridge Skating-Rink was turned into a picture-gallery, there was really a breaking of the ice; one could get on to some sort of terms with the foreigners. All kinds of pictures from the Continent and America were gathered round the Master. In the centre of a centre room was the little group of Whistlers, beautifully arranged and spaced; elsewhere a great swarm of canvases from abroad made the place as exciting as the noise of many alien tongues. The fifteenth exhibition, opened last week in the Grosvenor Gallery, is less varied; it is, unlike the first, not a battle-field over which the tricolour flies in triumph, or upon which one German throws three natives.

Native talent, at the fifteenth "International," counts for everything. I came away without having properly seen the Rodin bronzes, came away with only a frag-



BEATEN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE FINAL OF THE £400 TOURNAMENT, AND ON HIS OWN COURSE: JAMES BRAID PLAYING OUT OF THE WATER IN A BUNKER.

mentary memory of a wonderful fan of dancing-girls by Degas, with only a disjointed sense of two noble pictures by Charles Cottet; and I came away with a feeling that the works of Jacques Blanche are quite appropriately hanging in the "International"—because they are so English!



Photo. Newspaper Illustrations.

THE OPENER OF THE NEW GOLF COURSE AT WALTON HEATH GREETS THE WINNER OF THE £400 TOURNAMENT: THE LORD MAYOR (SIR DAVID BURNETT) PRESENTING THE FIRST PRIZE TO GEORGE DUNCAN.

In the final of the "News of the World" £400 golf tournament at Walton Heath, George Duncan, the Hanger Hill professional, won a notable victory, by defeating James Braid on his own course, by 3 holes up and 2 to play. Duncan's prize was £100 and a gold medal, Braid's £40 and a silver medal, and there were a number of other prizes. Sir David Burnett, the Lord Mayor, who presented the prizes, had previously opened the new eighteen-hole course, by driving off the first ball. He said that he had been nervous about that stroke for weeks, fearing that he would foozle it, but he succeeded in bringing off a good drive.

As an international gathering the fifteenth "International" does not pass muster; as an excellent gathering of British paintings, it does. The things that are seen and remembered, the things that make the exhibition, are all of this country. Some of the artists seek, it is true, to take out Internationalisation papers; they affect a foreign accent, but at heart they are English. First, there is Mr. Ricketts. His "Parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins" is untranslatable; it is as English as Blake and Burne-Jones—as English as the English of the Parables. Standing before it, one can repeat the gentle sentences of the tale and find they match exactly the mild but noble rhythm and colour of the canvas. The same painter's "Bacchus in India," on the contrary, is stated in terms of other schools; Bacchus has strayed to India, Mr. Ricketts to Delacroix's deserted studio. It is a confusion of lines and colours, a confusion, too, of times and places. Nor is "The Great Pyramid" from the same brush wholly satisfactory, for the pigment becomes cloying and sticky where sky and pyramid meet—which is exactly the point at which the pigment should be unobtrusive. Only in the atmosphere of the Parables, with English literature in the air, does Mr. Ricketts produce great and gracious painting.

Dominating the first room is Mr. William Strang's "The Worshippers," in which four men—a scarlet soldier, a painter, a poet (or one who is judged to be a poet, on the strength of his youth and the book he somewhat feebly waves above his head), and a more elderly person who is taken for the representative of science—do homage to an undraped woman. It is allegory at once awkward and arresting, a canvas in which Mr. Strang's admirers will probably find all the qualities they seek.

To another world belongs Mr. Augustus John's splendidly handled "Head of a Woman," lent by Sir Hugh Lane. In the matter of handling, Mr. Nicholson's "Nude" and "Rue," painted on glass, are not uninteresting. There is a certain slippery clumsiness in the brushwork that evidently amused the painter while he worked; happy accidents, or even unhappy accidents, help to pass the time



Photo. Topical.

WINNER OF THE £400 GOLF TOURNAMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HIS CAREER: GEORGE DUNCAN PLAYING OUT OF A BUNKER IN HIS GREAT MATCH WITH BRAID.

on dull studio days. Moreover, Mr. Nicholson's accidents are always manipulated with skill! In the last room Mr. C. H. Shannon's large pastels show, like Mr. Ricketts' "Parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins," that the æsthetics of the day are not wholly divorced from faith in positive beauty.

E. M.



A Perfect Complexion

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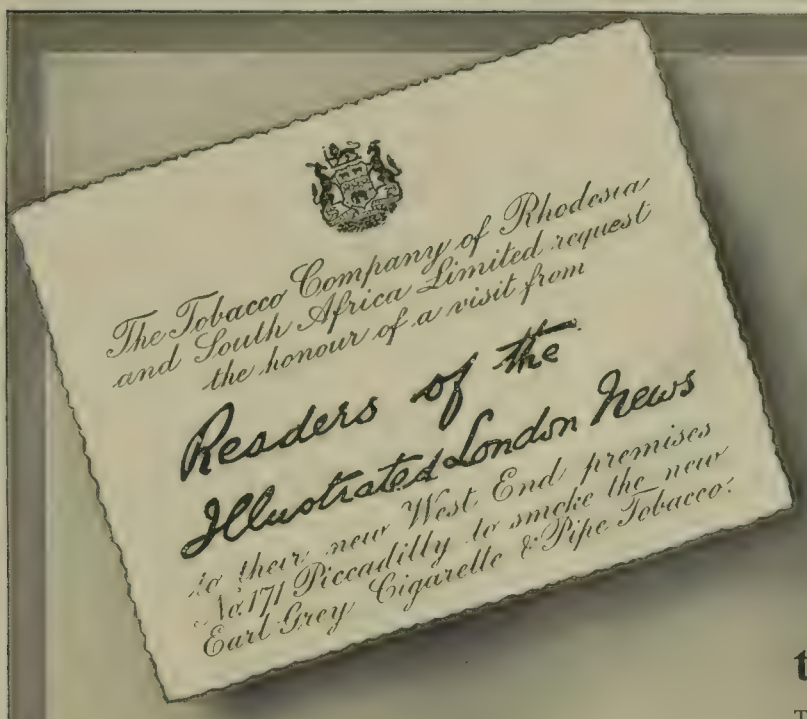
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La-rola

is world renowned for its many beautifying properties, and is strongly recommended to those seeking a perfect emollient. It is invaluable for protecting the skin from the ill-effects of Cold Winds, Hard Water, etc. It will whiten the skin and make it beautifully smooth and soft. It is safe to say if *Beetham's La-rola* be regularly applied to the face and hands a perfect complexion will soon be attained. From all Chemists and Stores in 1/- and 2/6 bottles.



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An Invitation to try the New Cigarette.

The new "Earl Grey" Cigarette is made from the finest Turkish or Virginian tobacco, brought to a new perfection by the wonderful climate and soil of Rhodesia; it compares with ordinary cigarettes as a fine Chateau vintage compares with *vin ordinaire*.

If you cannot call at 171, Piccadilly,

send 7/6 for a sample box of 100 Turkish, or 7/- Virginian. Try five of them, and if you are not pleased, return the remainder, stating the reason, and we will refund your money.

Earl Grey Cigarettes:

Turkish, 7/6, 8/6 and 9/6 per 100.
Virginian, 7/- per 100 (post free).

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH!

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA,

THE KEY TO CLEANLINESS!

FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD USES, BRIGHTENS EVERYTHING IT TOUCHES!



AVOID INJURIOUS SUBSTITUTES.

SCRUBB'S IS MADE WITH SCIENTIFIC CARE!

Invaluable for Toilet Purposes. Splendid Cleanser for the Hair. Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Restores the Colour to Carpets. Cleans Plate, Jewellery, Sponges, etc., etc.
Allays the irritation caused by Mosquito bites.

LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is a great deal that is interesting in the *Daily Mail* "Ideal Home Exhibition" at Olympia, which remains open till Oct. 25. The practically useful departments are as much to the liking of the house-proud woman as the series of rooms arranged to illustrate certain periods, or to serve particular purposes to the best advantage, are to that of the artistic visitor. Queen Alexandra has taken a share in the latter arrangement, as the object of the entrance-fee is charity, and her perfect and unerring taste is displayed. Her artistic skill in dress is famous, and has always been her very own. I keep a pretty picture in memory's gallery of Queen Alexandra at a bazaar in Spencer House, holding one side of a very large flat basket of wicker-work filled with lovely flowers—single orchids and roses and corsage bouquets—while the other side was held by the graceful Countess Granville. The ladies and the flowers made a charming picture, and it was very interesting to see the perfect taste with which the Queen chose the most suitable cluster of flowers possible to go with the costumes of all her friends around, and graciously presented each with the bouquet that best enhanced the effect of her gown. At Olympia, her Majesty has chosen the nursery to decorate, and it is gay and bright, and yet in perfect good taste. The walls are of a pale neutral tint lighted up in effect by a gay and quaint "animal" frieze. There are no corners to the room—all is curved off, so that dust shall not collect. The furniture is gay, of polished sycamore, and the entire effect is as it ought to be—bright and cheerful, yet not garish. There are some quite terrible "post-impressionist" apartments on view to contrast with this gracious nursery. There were not as many 'notions" of a practical order as I expected to find; we are far behind the Americans in the labour-saving devices that, as I saw it put in an analogous exhibition in Orange, New Jersey, "prevent *Mothercide*." The exhibition at Olympia was opened by Prince Alexander of Teck, who was accompanied by the Princess, wearing a long moleskin wrap lined with pale-blue and a moleskin hat trimmed with pale-grey ostrich feathers.

White hair is the fashion in Paris. If a woman possesses a *chevelure* that has turned white, while her complexion and her figure remain youthful, she is lucky, and even a "plume" on the temples is regarded just now as a charm. The grizzled head, neither brown nor white, is of no account; and white hair accompanied by the wrinkles and the dull complexion of age nobody wants, naturally. But the effect of white hair, or the powder that simulates it, together with a tolerable complexion and bright eyes, is most becoming, as the Court of Louis XV. demonstrated long ago, and as Paris is proving once more. To bleach natural locks that show no sign of turning grey is a foolish thing to do, for why do hairdressers' shops exist in every fashionable street except to suggest an alternative? A *toupet* will be cheaper in the long run than bleaching hair that might have remained a natural colour for years to come. In the white coiffure—whether natural, or the wearer's own only like the Englishman's tartan was, as he said when challenged by the clansman, "It is my plaid because I have bought it"—coloured combs are worn, or tortoiseshell combs or slides, in the daytime, and diamonds at night; a fillet of brilliants placed across a little above the brow is charming on white hair. The natural accompaniment is a tiny black patch or two, and these also are worn in Paris, one on the left cheek and another at the angle of the lips on the right.



THE NEW STYLE IN FUR COATS.

A sealskin promenade-coat, edged with skunk; the width above, and narrowing below, according to the latest fashion.

Three-tier frocks proved successful in the lace and gauze of the summer, and the tendency is now being continued into the autumnal gowns in soft satins, cashmeres, and the lighter woollens. In fact, it often happens that the tunic makes to all intents a fourth flouncing. Then it is sometimes seen that each of these flounces is stiffened round the edge—occasionally even with whalebone, more often with a tailor's canvas or a muslin lining. This way the absurdities of the crinoline may be found lurking, and it is far better to leave the flouncings, when chosen, to fall in their natural loose, graceful folds. There are many soft woollen materials on the market: the new fabric, called "duvetyn," which has an almost velvety surface, is one of the richest and most agreeable to the touch. Other manufactures are dubbed "velours" cloths; while even ordinary tweeds are made supple and gracefully falling. A sash of silk is considered suitable with a firm woollen fabric. Plaid in quite bright colours, or brocades in which numerous vivid tints are combined with due artistic care, form very wide sashes—sometimes swathed deeply round the waist, others pulled quite tight and smooth over the hips, while avoiding always the emphasising of the waist, which is now utterly out of fashion. Loose, almost "slommicky," effects are sought around the waist, and a slope or tightening about the knees; and a waist is an anachronism for the time being.

Nearly all smart frocks show two materials, and brocades and patterned fabrics are usually thought needful, but only as part of the costume. One handsome black satin, however, that I have seen lately, had a swathed sash of a geranium-red satin, a vest of white lace, and jet edging to the four flounces of the skirt: no figured material at all. This winter we are to continue to wear quite fragile materials in afternoon dress. It is assumed that every lady will have her long fur coat—probably her car to go to pay calls in—and when she enters her friend's drawing-room she will find it so well warmed that a light gown will be most comfortable. Hence the materials that drape gracefully, but are not calculated to turn the shafts of "Boreas, blustering railer," are in the ascendant. Under fanciful names, crêpes and thin satins and delicate brochés, even ninons and chiffons, form a considerable part of the smart gowns, especially as regards the corsage, which is often different from and lighter than the skirt in fabric, though harmonised with it by an admixture of the firmer material. Thus a satin skirt will have a corsage chiefly of brocaded ninon or lace, with a belt or bolero of satin. FILOMENA.



WRAPO—the registered name of a hand-woven pure wool cloth made in our own looms in Ireland.

ULSTER FLEECE WRAPO HAND WOVEN

Since its introduction Wrapo has met with the unqualified approval of those seeking the comfortable softness of our Ulster Fleece, "The eiderdown of cloth." The exceptional lightness, combined with the cosy warmth, strongly appeals both to traveller or sportswoman, while the lovely and original colourings afford an unusual choice for town or country wear.

For this season we have introduced the new "Pearl Fleece" in delightful and original shades of lovat, brown tan, saxe blue, mauve, navy, grey, and purple, either with or without a nap top.

PATTERNS AND PARTICULARS POST FREE.

"CARRICK."—A smart Coat in the newest shape made from Pearl Fleece, cut and made by our own tailors. The new colours in Pearl Fleece are the very latest, comprising novel effects in lovat, brown tan, saxe blue, yellow browns, grey greens, purple fawns, &c.

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excel in the following points:

ECONOMY.—The large savings effected are real and beyond question—75 % saved compared with carbon Lamps.

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Over 30,000,000 Mazda Drawn Wire Lamps are in use to-day. This more than hints at satisfactory service—it PROVES it.

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"Lighting News"—a miniature 16 p. publication giving useful lighting information—free from

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Works: Rugby. Branches in all large towns.

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Mellin's Food

Mellin's Food has proved invaluable for nursing mothers, and especially for those who are unable to supply a sufficient quantity of breast milk. It is far superior to malt liquors, which are frequently used, because Mellin's Food supplies to the system the substances which are necessary for the production of milk, consequently it not only increases the quantity and improves the quality of mother's milk, but nourishes and sustains the mother without the undesirable reaction which sooner or later arises where alcoholic stimulants are used.

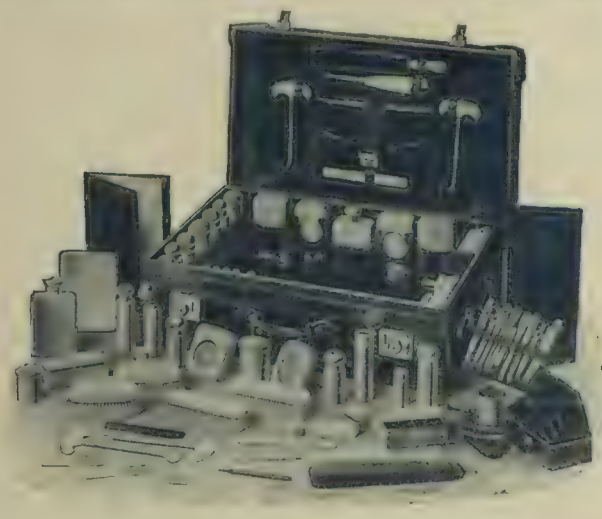
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Fitted Suit Cases

We illustrate here a sumptuously fitted gentleman's suit case—a typical example of the Finnigans standard of luxury and perfection of finish.

Being the actual manufacturers we make ourselves entirely responsible for the quality and durability of everything bearing the name Finnigans.



Made in specially selected crocodile skin—fitted with ivory backed brushes and all-silver bottles with special non-leak hinge caps.

We can show you many different designs and styles in dressing cases at our London Showrooms. If you cannot call, please send a postcard for Catalogue No. 8302, which gives fuller particulars.

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The STEINWAY PATENTS furnish a complete history of progress in PIANO-FORTE construction.

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Convenient terms. Pianos of other makers taken in exchange.

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ADJUSTABLE REST-CHAIRS.



"The Library Lounge" (Patented).

Automatic Adjustable Back.

Simply press a button and the back declines or automatically rises to any position desired by the occupant. Release the button, and the back is instantly and securely locked.

The detachable Front Table can be used flat for writing or inclined for reading. When not in use it is concealed under the seat. The arms lift up and turn outwards, forming Side Tables for holding books, writing materials, etc.

The Adjustable Reading Desk and round Side Tray can be used on either side of Chair.

The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations, and can be used as a footstool. When not in use it slides under the seat.

The only Chair combining these conveniences or that is so easily adjusted.

The Upholstery is exceptionally soft and deep, with spring elastic edges, and supports the entire body in the highest degree of luxurious comfort.

Would not one of these chairs add considerably to the enjoyment of your relaxation and rest?

CATALOGUE C 7 OF ADJUSTABLE CHAIRS FREE.

171 NEW BOND STREET LONDON W

NEW NOVELS.

"Jenny." When we are told that the heroine of a novel achieved her triumphs by force of personality, we begin to look more closely than usual at the author's delineation of character, knowing that he has set himself the most difficult of all the novelist's tasks. Mr. Roy Horniman's "Jenny" (Hurst and Blackett) was discovered by Henry Everard, a playwright, in Westminster, dressed in rags, and dancing to a barrel organ. He saw that she had beauty and charm; he discovered that she had a melodious voice, miraculously free from the Cockney taint; he transferred her to a part in his new burlesque, and she achieved a popular success immediately. As her patron, the aged Duke of Glamoys, pointed out, she could neither sing nor dance, but she conveyed the impression across the footlights that she could do both these things. We are far from asserting that wonders have ceased, or that there are not many popular actresses whose careers are not, in their way, as marvellous as Jenny's; but we do not feel that Mr. Horniman has succeeded in showing us how Jenny did it. He tells us of her beauty, her unspotted mind, her "giddy little laugh," but his list of her attractions remains a schedule, and the living creature somehow escapes us. It is sad, because we know she did not escape Mr. Horniman, who is obviously in her thrall. "Jenny" is quite a good love-story, although it falls short of its intention

"April Panhasard." If you went to a bookstall to choose yourself a new name, you would be lucky if you were as ingenious as Lady Essenden, who devised April Panhasard, a portmanteau title, from the backs of three books. We are not told how the lady adapted her real initials to the pseudonym perhaps she bought a brand-new wardrobe when she went in quest of a second wedding-ring, or perhaps she was in the habit of defying the laundries in unmarked underlinen. April Panhasard she became, and went away to a village unknown to her, to meet the usual local inquisition bravely, and to find adventures that the reader will prefer to follow without the untimely revelations of the reviewer Mrs. Coxon writes a good novel, and, remembering the popularity of "Half in Earnest," has introduced its more important characters into the new book. She exaggerates, for the purpose of her story, the odium that attaches to a woman who has obtained a "decree nisi" against a worthless husband; it would have been better to have insisted more emphatically upon the supersensitive nature of the "Inconspicuous Lady," who was really running away from a turnip ghost. "April Panhasard" (The Bodley Head) falls short, perhaps, in distinction; but it is pleasantly written, and its frankness is not the least of its charms.



FIT FOR LITTLE PRINCES AND PRINCESSES: THE DAY-AND-NIGHT NURSERY DESIGNED BY QUEEN ALEXANDRA, AT THE IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION.

The Queen-Mother's genius for domesticity has long been made known among us, and consequently a special interest attaches to the day-and-night nursery designed by her, and now on view at the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia. It is eminently practical, and shows in all its details a sympathetic insight into the needs of childhood. The design has been executed by Messrs. Waring and Gillow, and it is safe to say that ere long replicas of Queen Alexandra's nursery will be found in many a home.

"The Story of Mary Dunne." Mrs. Francis Blundell has joined hands with Miss Elizabeth Robins in writing a novel with a purpose. "The Story of Mary Dunne" (John Murray) is similar in aim, though a contrast in method, to the tragedy of Betty in "Where Are You Going To . . .," with the difference that Mary Dunne is not gently born, but only a poor little Irish peasant girl. The story begins in Ireland, where we have Mary Dunne at home—a good daughter, a devout little Catholic, and already, at seventeen, the beloved of honest Mat Kinsella, the boy of her heart. Mat goes to America to seek the fortune that will make him Mary's bridegroom, and Mary goes to England to find work. She is marked down on board the ship, lured ashore, and the worst befalls her. She emerges after three months in "the evil house," with her life ruined and her reason tottering. Mary's history becomes at this stage almost unbearably poignant, and the happy ending that follows seems—as, indeed, it is—rather too good to be true.



Photo. Bedford Lemere

BRITISH TOBACCO DIRECT FROM PLANTATION TO PUBLIC: THE NEW PREMISES OF THE TOBACCO COMPANY OF RHODESIA IN PICCADILLY.

Smokers who wish to encourage Imperial industries will be interested in the new premises opened by the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia at 171, Piccadilly. The interior is decorated with sporting trophies and photographs. The company is introducing a new brand of Rhodesian cigarettes named the "Earl Grey," both in the Turkish and Virginian forms, and claims that these are probably the only cigarettes at present sold in England that are supplied direct to the public from the plantations. For ten years the Rhodesian Government has been experimenting in tobacco-production, with the result that a leaf of fine flavour is now obtained.



Thousands of Cases

of the rich ripe fruit selected and shipped from the choicest growths of sunny Spain are required to make Britain's Best Preserve. There is not a single orange used but is carefully examined before manufacture. That is why

"Golden Shred" Marmalade

maintains its wonderful uniformity of quality and flavour, that brilliant clearness and refinement which have made it unrivalled.

Made in Model Factories, scientifically equipped and of scrupulous cleanliness, by willing, well-cared-for workers.

ROBERTSON—*only Maker.*
PAISLEY — LONDON — MANCHESTER.

GENTLEMEN who are highly critical in matters of dress will be wholly satisfied with

PARIS GARTERS
No Metal Can Touch You



They are made in such a way that no metal can touch you; they keep the socks up snug and smooth over the ankles; they are tailored to fit the leg.

At Outfitters and Hosiers, 1/- and 2/6 a pair

If any difficulty in procuring, write
A. MERCHANT & CO., 15 New Union St., Moore Lane, LONDON, E.C.
Who supply the wholesale
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THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the stamp of Public approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

There is no simpler, safer or more agreeable aperient which will, by natural means, get rid of dangerous waste matter without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation. Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking. Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison.



Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a Simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

IT CAN BE SAFELY USED EVERY DAY EVEN BY INVALIDS AND CHILDREN. THE BEST OF ALL HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES AT ALL TIMES.

Gentle and safe in its action, it does not cause griping or weakness. Always keep it in the house or in your travelling bag in readiness for emergencies.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Feb. 28, 1894) of MR. CHARLES THOMAS WEATHERBY, of Barrington House, Lindfield, a partner in Messrs. Weatherby, Old Burlington Street, who died on June 24, is proved by Mrs. Alice Weatherby, the widow, and Henry L. G. Hill, the value of the estate being £49,062 16s. 8d. The testator gives £50 and the household effects to his wife; a souvenir to his sister Mary and to Mr. Hill; and the residue to his wife for life or widowhood, and then for his children.

The will of MR. JOHN ALBERT NUNNELEY, M.B., of 29, Royal Crescent, Bath, who died on Aug. 21, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £55,550. He gives £500 to his wife; his share of property at Leeds to his brother Arthur George and his sisters Clara and Emma; and the residue in trust for Mrs. Nunneley for life. On her decease, £500 is to be paid to each son of his brother; £100 to the United Kingdom Beneficent Association; and two-thirds of the residue to the Leeds General Infirmary, and one-third to the Royal Mineral Water Hospital, Bath.

The will of MR. CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR, of Low Houses, Low Row, Nether Denton, Cumberland, who died on July 2, is now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £110,664. The testator gives £4000 to the Cumberland Infirmary; £2000 each to the Home for Consumptives near Threlkeld, and the National Lifeboat Institution; £1000 each to the Carlisle Home for Incurables, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Nether Denton Parish Council for a new Reading Room, and the Convalescent Institution at Silloth; £500 each to the Carlisle Dispensary, and the Nether Denton Wesleyan Chapel; £300 to the Carlisle Diocesan Trust and Finance Association; £250 each to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Society for the Relief of Distressed Agriculturists; £200 to the Carlisle Workshops for the Blind; numerous legacies; and the residue to his niece Sarah Margaret Taylor.

The will (dated March 14, 1913) of MR. THOMAS HENRY CROSSLEY, of Oak Villa, Victoria Road, Elland, Halifax, who died on Aug. 10, is proved by two of his nephews, the value of the property being £109,942. The testator gives £25,000 to his nephews and nieces Edward Crossley Waterhouse, Edith Mary Waterhouse, Frederick Wilkinson Waterhouse, Kate Crossley, Ernest Waterlow, Ethel Turner, and Blanche Waterhouse; £5000 in trust for each of his nieces Ethel Marsden Crossley, Alice Isabel Whitley, and Gladys Wilkinson Crossley; £2000 in trust for his nephew Frederick Ernest Crossley; the household and domestic effects, and property at Broad Carr, to his nephew Ely Wilkinson Crossley; and legacies to servants. The residue goes to his nephews Ely Wilkinson Crossley, John Wilkinson Crossley, and Horatio Nelson Crossley.

The will (dated May 23, 1910) of MR. JAMES WHITAKER, of Hampton Hall, Worthen, Salop, who died on June 18, is proved by his two sons, the value of the estate being £192,534 13s. 3d. The testator gives £12,000 each to his daughters Agnes Vere Holt and Edith Whitaker, and the freehold premises Pinewood, Torquay, to them as joint tenants; the Hampton Hall estate and all his real property to his son Bernard; and the residue of the personal property to his sons Henry Ernest and Bernard.

The will and codicil of MR. NOAH DAVIS, of 36, Gordon Square, W.C., who died on Sept. 14, are proved by Jacob Adolphus Davis, son, Moss Isaacs, and William J. Hakin, the value of the property being £44,899. The testator gives £1000 to his daughter Henrietta Isaacs, and £16,000 in trust for her and her husband and children; £7000 to his son; £9000 to his daughter Fanny Harris; £3500 in trust for his daughter-in-law Indy Davis for life, and then as to £500 for his grandson Edward Davis, and the remainder to the issue of his children Fanny Harris, Henrietta Isaacs, and Jacob Adolphus; £510 in trust for his nurse Selina Cockell; £100 each to his grandchildren; legacies to servants; and the residue in trust for his son.

The will of MR. FREDERICK WALE, of 112, South Hill Park, Hampstead, who died on July 10, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £46,617, the whole of which goes to his wife and children.

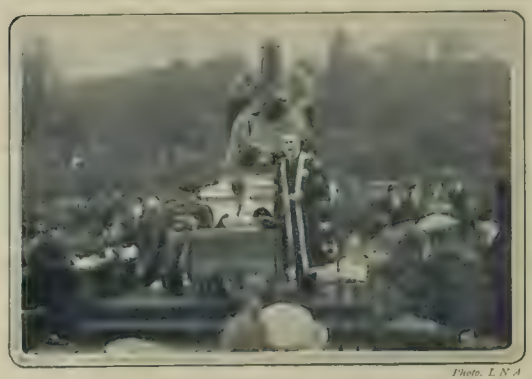


Photo. I. N. A.

"A CHIEL AMANG YE TAKKIN' NOTES": THE STATUE OF LORD KELVIN UNVEILED AT GLASGOW—SIR DONALD MACALISTER PROPOSING A VOTE OF THANKS TO MR. BIRRELL.

A memorial statue of Lord Kelvin was unveiled in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow, on October 8, by Mr. Birrell, as Lord Rector of Glasgow University. Mr. Birrell mentioned that Lord Kelvin became Professor of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow at twenty-two, and held the Chair for over half a century. The statue, which is of bronze on a pedestal of granite, is the work of Mr. A. McF. Shannan, A.R.S.A. The great scientist is shown in a characteristic attitude taking notes, and in the photograph almost appears to be joining the reporters in taking down the speeches. From left to right in the centre are Mr. Birrell, Lord Provost Stevenson, and Sir Donald MacAlister, Principal of Glasgow University.



Photo. supplied by F. C. Coleman

THE FIRST CARGO-SHIP PROPELLED BY ELECTRICITY: THE S.S. "TYNEMOUNT" AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

The new steamship "Tynemount" represents an important development in marine construction, for she is said to be the first cargo-vessel that is propelled by electrical power. The use of such power certainly imparts a clean and tidy appearance to the vessel, for, of course, the decks are free from smoking funnels and coal-grime, and are also more spacious.

When a man ought to look his best



and have his boots polished with

Cherry Blossom Boot Polish

No. 9.— When he canvasses his electorate.

SMOKERS FROM SCOTTISH FICTION—JEREMIAH CLEISHBOTHAM.

THE CHOICEST OF ALL



SMITH'S No. 1

SMOKING MIXTURE

2 oz. Lead Pkts. 1/3
4 oz. Oval Tins 2/6
4 oz. Airtight 2/6
8 oz. Oval Tins 5/-

Prepared for smokers of cultivated taste by the manufacturers of Smith's famous Glasgow Mixture.

If your tobacconist does not stock it ask him to procure it for you.

From the moment that the Pianola Piano is delivered to your home

a new and absorbing interest enters into your life and the longest winter evening seems to fly.

For your wife the Pianola Piano provides a welcome break in the daily domestic round—for you it means complete forgetfulness of business cares—for the children it means the development of an early taste for the best in music and a constant incentive to musical study.

The Pianola Piano
means happy winter evenings.

Obedient to your slightest command the Pianola Piano enables you to translate into sweet and living music the greatest musical works of all ages. It provides you with a guide to expression as sure as the hand of the composer himself. In variety and extent of your répertoire no living pianist can excel you.

There is no reason why you should not have the Pianola Piano in your home at once—it may be purchased on the easiest of terms and your present piano will be accepted in part exchange.

Four Pianos are combined with the Pianola—the famous STEINWAY, WEBER, STECK, or STROUD. All may be played at Æolian Hall at any time, and all are illustrated in the New Art Catalogue "H."

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"HOW FRANCE IS GOVERNED."

A BOOK by an author who is a member of the French Academy and President of the Republic, "How France is Governed," is sure of a welcome, and the fact that it is M. Raymond Poincaré who writes in the volume before us on the government of his country excites the highest interest. That welcome and interest are justified by the book itself. Its crisp, clear style, preserved in the translation by Bernard Miall (Fisher Unwin), and the affable familiarity of the writer with the whole subject, render it as readable as Mr. Bagehot's "English Constitution." M. Poincaré not only presents a historical survey, but comes as a personal guide with us to the *mairie* and the prefecture, to the Chamber of Deputies, to the Palais de Luxembourg, where the Senators are seated, "attentive and silent, in arm-chairs upholstered with red velvet"; to Versailles, for the election of the President of the Republic, telling us where the Senators and Deputies hang up their hats and overcoats; to the Elysée, where Napoleon I. retired after Waterloo and signed his abdication, and where Prince Napoleon prepared the *coup-d'état* of 1851; and to the President's summer residence, the Château de Rambouillet, which contains a boudoir of Marie Antomette, a bedroom of Napoleon, and baths "decorated with fresco in lamentable taste." Many of the incidental remarks in the book are very suggestive. For instance, the author observes that by a curious disposition, "which reflects who knows what social prejudice," the law excludes domestic servants from election to the Municipal Council! We are told that the French are almost invariably tempted to regard the State as a kind of Providence which ought to provide a remedy for every evil. A State which distributes relief, subventions, and awards — such is the ideal which haunts the minds of a multitude of Frenchmen. "A regrettable disposition," says M. Poincaré, "which saps the character and enervates the will." Since 1875 the English system of Ministerial responsibility has existed in France. "The President presides but does not govern; he can form no decision save in agreement with his Ministers, and the responsibility is theirs." In view of certain political controversies at home, it is interesting to note that when a law is voted by the Chamber of Deputies it is sent up to the Senate, and *vice versa*; if necessary, it recommences and repeats its travels until an understanding is reached. The President has no right of veto, but is free to require a second deliberation on the part of the Chambers by means of a reasoned message. While the three hundred Senators are appointed for nine years by an electoral college, Deputies are chosen by universal suffrage for four years; yet the President can, by the advice or with the agreement of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber before the legal expiration of its mandate. Such points in our neighbour's constitution may help us in the reconsideration of our own. We wish a book could be written with equal authority and vividness showing How England is Governed.



Photo. Newspaper Illus.

RELIGION AMONG THE PEASANTS OF HOLY RUSSIA: AN IKON AND CRUCIFIX IN THE RUSSIAN VILLAGE AT THE IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION.



Photo. Newspaper Illus.

TYPES OF RUSSIAN VILLAGE CHILDREN AT OLYMPIA: A WAYSIDE GROUP IN THE RUSSIAN VILLAGE AT THE IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION.



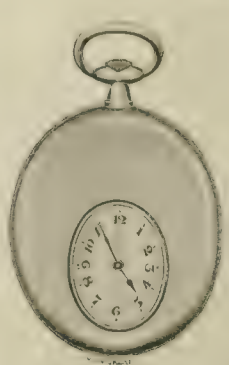
Photo. Record Press.

ARE THEY ALL AS PRETTY AND PICTURESQUE AS THESE? PEASANT WOMEN IN THE RUSSIAN VILLAGE AT THE IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION.

One of the most interesting things to be seen at the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia is the Russian Village, which is under the patronage of the Empress Marie of Russia. The dresses of the inhabitants, especially the women and girls, are remarkably picturesque, as also are the buildings — church and cottages — with their elaborate carvings and decorations. There are many beautiful examples of peasant craftsmanship, including cast-iron work, shawls, and joinery. Much of this work is for sale.

At the Fine Art Society's galleries, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Procter are showing a collection of water-colours of Paris. Theirs is the city of large spaces, of hills, of churches. One is conscious, not of the music-halls round its corners, but of terraced and statued gardens in its suburbs. The likeness of Paris so often makes mean pictures that it is astonishing to find that these inspiriting drawings, too, are exactly like her. Truly, a city is a creature of many countenances.

That inimitable humourist, Mr. Max Beerbohm, has published a new book of "Fifty Caricatures" (Heinemann), which forms an amusing souvenir of his last exhibition. He selects his victims from various walks of life—art, politics, literature, journalism, and Society, and is not afraid to aim his shafts at the most exalted personages. Among the new drawings some of the most entertaining are those of Mr. Arnold Bennett being reproved by "Hilda Lessways," Mr. H. B. Irving advising Mr. Churchill to use his father's speeches, and Lords Londonderry and Curzon explaining to the Duke of Devonshire a joke of Mr. Gosse's.



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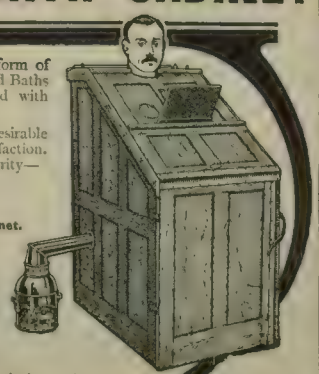
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CHESS.

To Correspondents—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

Frank R Frost (Charleston, S.C.).—Problem No. 3612 is quite correctly solved by 1. K to R 3rd. If then B takes P (ch), 2. Kt to B 5th (double check) mates. If 1. K to K 2nd, 2. P becomes Kt and mates. There is late whatever Black does.

G Browne (Belfast).—Thanks for problems, which we hope to find as good as usual.

J Fowler.—We doubt if anything further will be heard of the matter.

J Paul Taylor.—Thanks; it shall appear. We are, however, a little doubtful about the key. Some of our solvers will sing a song.

CHESS IN ENGLAND.

Game played in the Cheltenham Tournament, between Messrs. Gibson and Michell.

(*Staunton's Opening.*)

White (Mr. G.)	Black (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to B 3rd	P to Q 4th
4. Q to R 4th	P takes P
5. Kt takes P	Q to Q 4th
6. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
7. B to B 4th	Q to Q 2nd
8. Castles	B to Q 3rd
9. P to Q 4th	

So far the play is strictly book; here the beaten track is left. B to Q Kt 5th has been suggested, for if P takes B, Q takes P (ch), and I wins the exchange; but Kt to K 2nd is a sufficient reply. The text move is good enough, although P to B 3rd is usual.

9.	P takes P (*en pas*)
10. B takes P	Kt to K 2nd
11. Q to R 2nd	

To guard against B takes P (ch), K takes B, Q takes B, as well as to threaten the King's wing.

12.	P to K R 3rd
13. Kt to Q 2nd	Castles
14. Kt to K 4th	Kt to Q 4th
15. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
16. B to Q 2nd	R to Kt sq
17. Q R to Q sq	Q to Kt 2nd
18. P to Q Kt 3rd	R to K sq

White (Mr. G.)	Black (Mr. M.)
18. K R to K sq	B to Kt 5th
19. Q R to B sq	B to K 3rd
20. Q to Q sq	Q to Q 2nd
21. Q to B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
22. Q to Kt 3rd	

White's Queen and two Bishops now become very formidable, and the defence correspondingly difficult.

22.	K to R sq
23. Q R to Q sq	Kt to B 4th
24. Q to B 4th	P to Q 4th
25. R to K 5th	Kt to K 2nd
26. Q R to K sq	Kt to Kt sq
27. P to K R 3rd	Q R to Q sq
28. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt to B 3rd

Black is at the end of his resources, but the Knight should be kept where it is. P to B 4th followed by Q to B 2nd might be tried.

29. Q to R 4th	Kt to R 2nd
30. B takes Kt	

White has handled his attack exceedingly well, and now puts in a vigorous finishing-touch.

30.	K takes B
31. B takes P	P takes B
32. R to R 5th	B to B 4th
33. R takes P (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
34. Q to B 6th (ch)	Resigns.

Solution of Problem No. 3619. By E. J. Winter Wood.

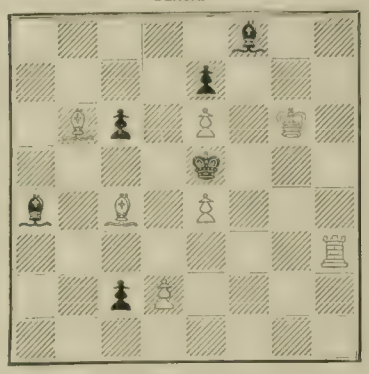
White.	Black.
1. B to B 4th	K to Q 3rd

2. R to B 7th (dis. ch), and mates next move.

There is another solution commencing with 1. R to Kt 4th (dis. ch), and Kt takes P (mate).

Problem No. 3622.—By Karl Schreiner.

Black.



White.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Correct Solution of Problem No. 3614 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3615 from G A Singha (Calcutta), F Hanstein (C.C.), and C H Battey (Providence, R.I., U.S.A.); of No. 3616 from H A Seller (Denver, U.S.A.), C H Battey, and G F R (Milan); of No. 3617 from C H Battey, G F R, R B Cooke (Wis., U.S.A.), and W N K (New York); of No. 3618 from Verrall (Rodmell), and J Isaacson (Liverpool); of No. 3619 from F J Overton (Sutton Coldfield), J O Bowshell (Bournemouth), J M Russell (Edinburgh), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), F Glanville (Wycombe), C D M (Edinburgh), and J Hutter (Vienna)

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 3620 received from Julia Short (Exeter), H Grasett Baldwin, J Fowler, J Cohn (Berlin), J Green (Boulogne), J Smart, F Smee, Rev. J Christie (Redditch), W H Silk (Birmingham), R Worters (Canterbury), Dr. Higginson (Birmingham), F J Overton, H S Brandreth (Weybridge), J Deering (Cahors), W Lillie (Marple), G Bakker (Rotterdam), K (Northampton), H F Deakin (Fulwood), P Klein, A Perry (Dublin), R Murphy (Wexford), H J M, Mark Dawson (Horsforth), J Hutter, H S Pratt (Norwich), W Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), L Schlu (Vienna), W Best (Dorchester), E Wallis (Scarborough), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), R M Theobald (Lee), J Willcock (Shrewsbury), Fireman (Wycombe), J Gamble, J C Stackhouse (Torquay), T North (Leicester), Goldsmith, and J C Gemmell (Campbeltown).

THE ROYAL WEDDING:
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PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT and his bride have the best of good wishes for long life and happiness from all classes of the community throughout the King's dominions, for both come of families that are held in universal esteem among Britons, and both have personally won the affectionate regard of all with whom they have come in contact. In honour of the occasion of their marriage, we are issuing this week a Double Number containing numerous illustrations connected with the event, and also, as a Supplement, a large presentation plate, consisting of a portrait of the bride, now Princess Arthur of Connaught. Her marriage has aroused exceptional interest from the fact that it is the first Royal wedding that has taken place in England for eight years. The last one was the wedding of her husband's sister, then Princess Margaret of Connaught, to the Crown Prince of Sweden, which was celebrated in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on June 15, 1905. It is still longer since a Royal wedding took place in London. Princess Arthur has not hitherto lived much in the public eye. The event in her life which most drew upon her the eyes of the world was the wreck of the *Delhi* two years ago, in which she was nearly drowned, and in which, like her parents and her sister, she showed such quiet courage and endurance. By a strange irony of coincidence, the week of her wedding has also been made memorable by a disaster of the sea.



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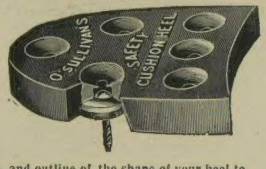
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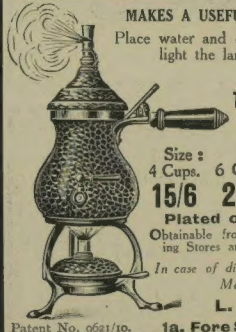
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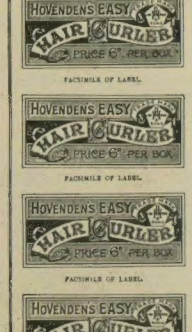
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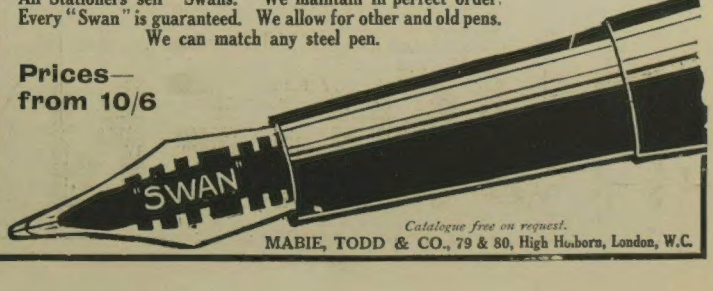
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Overcrowding at Olympia.

One of the worst of the Show problems with which the Society of Motor Manufacturers has to deal is the one of increasing congestion during Show Week. For the past two or three years the question has rapidly been assuming acute proportions, and it has become obvious that something must be done, else those who go to Olympia in the rôle of prospective purchasers of cars will simply stay away and leave the Show to the mere sightseer. The purpose of the exhibition being mainly a business one, it is needless to say that such a contingency as that set forth would not be by any means welcome. How to alleviate things it is not altogether easy to say. The Society has taken a step in the right direction by stopping the issue of complimentary tickets for the forthcoming Show, and we shall be able to see just how much the "dead head" has helped to make the Show almost an impossible place in which to get round, let alone to do business. Year by year the prices of admission have been raised, but this has entirely failed to relieve the congestion—in fact, last year the five-shilling day was, if my memory is not at fault, the most crowded of all. It has been suggested that the price should be raised on one day at least to a guinea, this sum to be deducted from the purchase-price of the car in the case of the genuine buyer. This might work to a limited extent, but it is manifest that the scheme would achieve comparatively little if the issue of complimentary passes were continued. However, I believe that there is no necessity for raising the admission to a practically prohibitive figure if the deadheads are only kept out, and the Society has, I think, acted wisely in taking the move it has. No doubt, its action will be most unwelcome to the people who have hitherto regarded the Motor Show as one of the best free shows of the year, but that is another matter.



Photo. Tella.

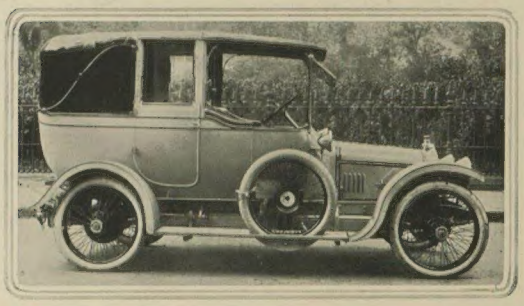
A DIPLOMATIST'S CAR: A 17-25-H.P. ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH LANDAULETTE SUPPLIED TO A PROMINENT MEMBER OF A FOREIGN LEGATION IN LONDON.

The car is fitted with C.A.V. lighting and horn, a Smith speedometer, and Dunlop tyres.

Is the Show on the Down Grade?

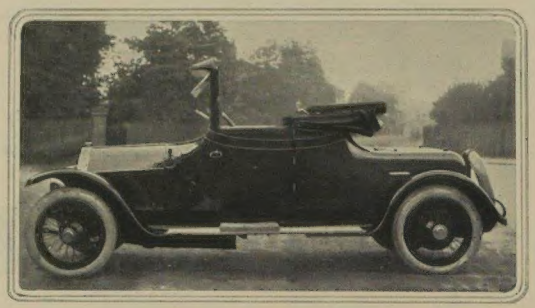
I daresay that many of my readers will regard such a question as that with which I have headed this paragraph as being altogether superfluous. But I am not perfectly sure that it is misplaced or inopportune. We have always had with us those who maintain that an annual exhibition is useless to the trade, and uninformative to the public; but up till now no really big firm has taken its courage in both hands and stood out of Olympia. Rather the reverse, for those who were inside guarded their rights most jealously, and those who were compelled by the exigencies of space to remain out cursed their luck and left no stone unturned to secure admission, by hook or by crook. Now, however, we have at last the spectacle of a firm that counts abandoning its right to the space secured in the ballot and deciding to stay out of the Show. The concern in question is the Ford Company, and from them I have received a long letter setting forth their reasons for their action. Boiled down to the bare bones, the Ford Company's idea of it all is that the Show has ceased to be a business proposition. No sales—or very few—are made there, they say, that would not be made if there were no Show. Well, they know their own business best, but it may be said that they stand alone as having the courage of their opinions—they tell me that others hold the same views, though they do not give effect to them; yet I might point out that the French industry conceived the same idea a long time ago, and virtually abandoned the Paris Salon des Automobiles. However, they think differently on the

[Continued overleaf.



A FAMOUS "FIFTEEN": A 15-H.P. STRAKER-SQUIRE WITH AN UP-TO-DATE LANDAULETTE BODY, AND FITTED WITH RUDGE-WHITWORTH WHEELS.

The Straker-Squire is not only known for the excellence of its touring qualities, but its track record is also better than the average.



AN INDIAN PRINCE'S CAR: A LANCIA COUPÉ LANDAULETTE, WITH MAYTHORN COACHWORK, SUPPLIED TO THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR OF INDORE.

The car, which was supplied by Messrs. W. L. Stewart and Co., is painted yellow, and upholstered in emerald-green. The body is of hand-beaten aluminium.

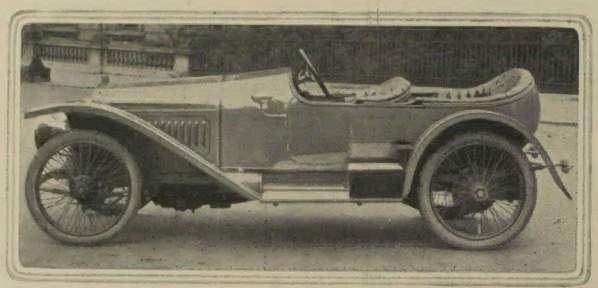


Photo. Sale.

FITTED WITH RUDGE-WHITWORTH WIRE WHEELS: A 15·9 HISPANO-SUIZA CAR, WITH KING ALFONSO MODEL SPORTING BODY.

Paris Salon Stand 40.

Daimler

Paris Salon Stand 40.

The New Daimler "Twenty."

The new Daimler "Twenty" has been designed to meet the requirements of motorists at home and in the colonies.

The chassis is sold complete with a dynamo electric-lighting outfit, including head, side, and tail lamps, and an

ELECTRIC SELF-STARTER.

Chassis Price with three-speed gear-box, **£430.**

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The Daimler Company, Ltd., Coventry.

CAPITAL £100,000

AUTOMOBILE CONSOLIDATED ALLIANCE . . .

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MOTORISTS VISITING PARIS SALON AND OLYMPIA

Mr. H. G. Burford, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.A.E., and the recognised authority on automobilism, will be pleased to place his services at your disposal on the selection of any make of car. Write for particulars and learn how the A.C.A. can render you service.

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SUNBEAM

BEATS ALL WORLD'S RECORDS *FROM* 50 to 1000 miles One to 12 hours!

Records beaten by the Sunbeam car (with 12-cylinder aviation engine).

50 MILES	Speed	...	108·38 m.p.h.
100 MILES	Speed	...	107·93 m.p.h.
150 MILES	Speed	...	105·57 m.p.h.
ONE HOUR	Distance	..	107·05 m.p.h.
TEN LAPS	Speed	...	110·03 m.p.h.

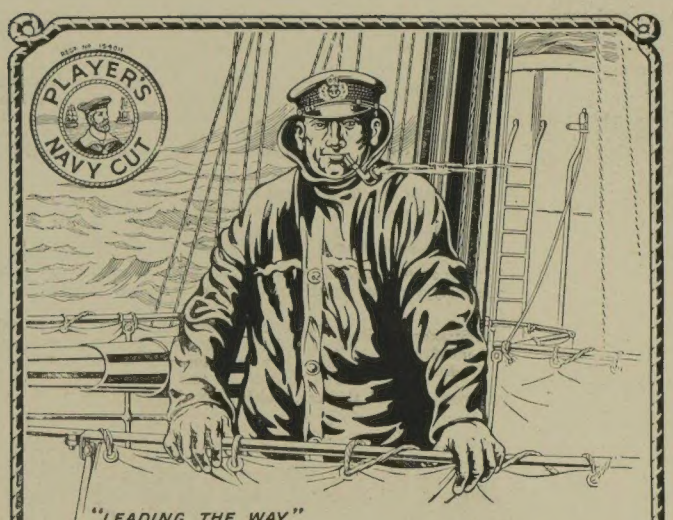
Records beaten by the Sunbeam car (with 6-cylinder engine).

12 HOURS	Distance ...	1078 miles
1000 MILES	Average Speed over 90 m.p.h.	

Both cars were fitted with Claudel-Hobson Carburetter, K.L.G. Plugs and Goodyear Wheels.

THE SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Upper Villiers Street, Wolverhampton.

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Smoke PLAYER'S NAVY CUT THE ORIGINAL.

To enjoy PLAYER'S NAVY CUT in perfection thoroughly rub out slices before filling pipe or pouch.

P196

The Paris Motor Show

opens on October 17th,

and will be continued until the evening of October 27th. It is the first motor show of the year and

All the 1914 Models

will be on view for the first time. Every new feature for the year—every mechanical improvement and innovation effected by the world's leading manufacturers will be presented.

The Show provides an opportunity, not to be missed by any keen motorist, for early examination in detail of all that is newest and best in the automobile world.

The organization of this famous Salon amply provides for the comfort and convenience of visitors; and delightful Paris is never more delightful, never more gaily cosmopolitan, than during the clear days and mild nights of late October.

Through Bookings to Paris, and Hotel information available from all Railway Companies in U.K.

Prices of Admission:

Opening Day, October 17th	..	5	francs.
Gala Day, „ 24th	..	3	„
Final Day, „ 27th	..	5	„

All other days, One Franc.

VISITORS ARE ADVISED TO BOOK EARLY FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

Internationale Exposition de l'Automobile,
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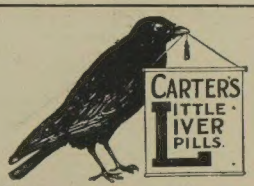
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Unclog the Liver

End Constipation

The quickest, easiest and best way to put the liver, bowels and stomach in perfect condition is to use the purely vegetable

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Imitations won't do—they may look the same—they act differently—use

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Constipation	Torpid Liver	Nervousness
Biliousness	Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
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Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
The GENUINE must bear signature

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

AGE GUARANTEED BY CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

DISTILLERY EST - 1858. *SOLD THE WORLD OVER*

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The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters at 3½., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c.
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C. Brandauer & Co.'s Ltd.

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SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS



These series of Pens neither scratch nor spurt. They glide over the roughest paper with the ease of a soft lead pencil. Assorted Sample Boxes, 6d., to be obtained from all Stationers. If out of stock, send 7 stamps to the Works, BIRMINGHAM.

Attention is also drawn to their Patent Anti-Blotting Series.

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After a test of 60 years
FOX'S FRAMES
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THE "SHIP OF THE DESERT" AND A MORE MODERN CONVEYANCE: A 30-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER VAUXHALL IN GERMANY.

The photograph was taken at Frauenberg, near Königsberg, during a trip from St. Petersburg to London. The car has C.A.V. lighting and Dunlop tyres.

Continued.]

other side of the Channel now, and have gone back to an annual Show. Not only so, but this year they appear to think so much of the business-bringing capabilities of an exhibition that they have brought their date forward by a couple of months and now antedate our own Olympia fixture. In any case, I do not suppose that the defection of even so important a concern as the Ford Company will materially affect the prospects of the Show—at any rate in the immediate future, albeit I know there is a steadily increasing current of opinion trending in the direction of an anti-Show policy.

It seems to me, too, that there is a wider issue involved than that of the usefulness of the Show to the individual exhibitor. Undoubtedly the Show, apart altogether from its direct influence on business, constitutes an exceedingly good advertisement for motoring generally. It helps to bring home to the non-motoring section of the public that automobilism is a great and growing force, and that its interests can no longer be subordinated to the caprice and prejudice of the non-progressive element. Of course, it cannot be expected that the trade shall indefinitely pay out large sums of money simply to advertise the movement; but, at the same time, I do not think we have got to the stage when either trade or movement can dispense with the annual exhibition.

A Fine Cycle-Car Record.

On a Singer cycle-car recently, Mr. Haywood at Brooklands succeeded in capturing the whole list of cycle-car records from one kilometre up to nine hours, the list covering no fewer than twenty-three separate records. The speed of the little vehicle was something wonderful, the hundred miles being covered at an average of no less than 72·44 miles per hour, while the average for 500 miles worked out at the respectable figure of 62·91 miles per hour. Mr. Haywood used "Sternol" oil during his record run.

More Talbot Successes.

Motor-racing on the sands appears to be coming rather into fashion. Weston-super-Mare is the latest sea-side resort to succumb to its attractions, and a most successful race-meeting was recently held there, organised by the Somersetshire Automobile Club. Talbots appear to have had another "day out" at this meeting, these cars winning three firsts and one second prize out of four events. Two of these were in the All-Comers' event, the remaining two falling to members of the Somerset A.C., owning and driving their own Talbots. Incidentally, these successes bring the total of highest awards won by Talbots this season to exactly sixty, which, I should say, must come very near to being a record for a single mark.



Photo. Tella.

PRESENTED BY MR. HERMAN ARON FOR COMPETITION AMONG BRITISH CARS: THE 100-GUINEA ROTAX TROPHY.

This fine silver trophy has been offered by Mr. Herman Aron, of the Rotax Motor Accessories Company, for competition among British cars for the one-hour record. Mr. Aron intends to hand the trophy to Messrs. Clement Talbot for their 25-h.p. Talbot car's one-hour record run of 103 miles 1470 yards, and it remains to be seen which British car will wrest the trophy from them.

Peugeot Records at Brooklands.

Records are falling like ripe fruit just now. On Thursday of last week, Goux, driving the three-litre Peugeot which he drove in the Coupe de l'Auto recently, went for the records in the 16 rating class and Class E, and succeeded in setting up the following figures—

Half-mile (flying start)	16·95 sec.	—106·19 m.p.h.	
Kilometre	,, ,,	21·14 sec.	—105·81 ,,
Mile	,, ,,	34·17 sec.	—105·36 ,,
10 Laps (standing)	16 min. 29·35 sec.	—100·68 m.p.h.	

The car ran most regularly during the attempt on record, the lap times only varying by the maximum of a second.

The Straker-Squire among the Records.

Another car that got among the records during last week was the Straker-Squire, which was sent for new figures in Class D. The records in this class were already in the possession of this car, which succeeded in lowering its own records by a considerable margin. I understand that during the coming week the Straker-Squire is to attempt an hour record in this class.

W. WHITTALL.



Photo. Archer.

FITTED WITH MICHELIN TYRES: A 14-H.P. DELAGE LANDAULETTE (CLOSED).

"SHARP STABBING PAINS"

Experience of a Harrow man with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.



"Every Picture tells a Story."

"COMPLETELY CURED ME."

"When working in the garden one day, some years ago," says Mr. J. Seabrook, of 18, Bowen Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, "a sharp stabbing pain took me suddenly in the back. It was just as if my back was coming in two. I couldn't imagine what was the matter, for I had never had anything of the kind before.

"Since that time I have had these attacks with nearly every change of the weather. Sometimes I've been nearly helpless with the pain. I found it very hard to keep at work, and I grew languid and depressed.

"It was some years before I thought of using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, but although I left it so long I soon found the pills do me good. One box worked wonders—completely cured me of the backache and corrected the kidney trouble, and since then I have not had anything to complain of. I shall always speak highly of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills; I couldn't do otherwise.

(Signed) "J. SEABROOK."

If you have any such clear sign of kidney weakness as Backache, Lumbago, or Rheumatic twinges, persevere with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills until every trace of the danger is gone. You cannot afford to delay, for neglected kidney trouble is serious; kidney poisons irritate the nerves, make you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable, cause swellings of the feet and limbs, rheumatism, catarrh of the bladder, make the heart weak, take away your strength, your appetite and your ambition, and make you generally miserable. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills heal and tone up the kidneys, and help them to keep the body healthy and free from kidney poisons. This medicine is for men and women, old and young, and is always safe and reliable.

2/9 per box, six boxes for 13/9; Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, W.; also at Buffalo, N.Y., Cape Town, S.A., and Sydney, N.S.W.

Doan's Pills.

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